

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

PROSPECTUS.

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NAMES AND NUMBERS OF THE VARIOUS FACULTIES

1. **AMATIVENESS.**—Connubial love, fondness, affection, etc.
- A. **CONJUGAL LOVE.**—Union for life, the pairing instinct.
2. **PARENTAL LOVE.**—Care of offspring, and all young.
3. **FRIENDSHIP.**—Sociality, union and clinging of friends.
4. **INHABITIVENESS.**—Love of home and country.
5. **CONTINUITY.**—Application, finishing up, consecutiveness.
- E. **VITATIVENESS.**—Clinging to life, repelling disease.
6. **COMBATIVENESS.**—Defense, resolution, courage, force.
7. **DESTRUCTIVENESS.**—Executiveness, severity, hardness.
8. **ALIMENTIVENESS.**—Appetite, relish, feeding, greed.
9. **ACQUISITIVENESS.**—Frugality, saving, industry, thrift.
20. **CONSTRUCTIVENESS.**—Ingenuity, invention, manual skill.
21. **IDEALITY.**—Taste, love of beauty, poetry, and refinement.
- B. **SUBLIMITY.**—Love of the grand, vast, endless, and infinite.
22. **IMITATION.**—Copying, Aptitude, mimicking, doing like.
23. **MIRTH.**—Fun, wit, ridicule, facetiousness, joking.
24. **INDIVIDUALITY.**—Observation, desire to see and to know.
25. **FORM.**—Memory of shape, looks, persons, and things.
26. **SIZE.**—Measurement of quantity, distance, etc., by the eye.
27. **WEIGHT.**—Control of motion, balancing, hurling, etc.
28. **COLOR.**—Discernment, and love of color, tints, hues, etc.
29. **ORDER.**—Method, system, going by rule, things in place.
30. **CALCULATION.**—Mental arithmetic, reckoning.
31. **LOCALITY.**—Memory of place, position, travel, etc.
32. **EVENTUALITY.**—Memory of facts, events, history, details, etc.
33. **TIME.**—Telling when, time of day, dates, beating time.
34. **TUNE.**—Love of music, singing and playing by ear.
35. **LANGUAGE.**—Expression by words, acts, tones, looks, etc.
36. **CAUSALITY.**—Planning, thinking, reasoning, philosophy.
37. **COMPARISON.**—Analysis, inferring, discrimination, etc.
- C. **HUMAN NATURE.**—Perception of character, motives, etc.
- D. **SUAVITY.**—Pleasantness, blandness, persuasiveness.

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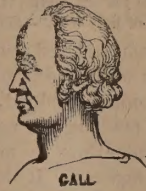
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AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

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CALL

SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1865.

[Vol. 42.—No. 3. WHOLE No. 321.]

Published on the First of each Month, at \$2 a year, by
FOWLER AND WELLS, 839 Broadway, New York.

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The Journal.

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there;
To none man seems ignoble, but to man.—Young.

OUR LEADING GENERALS.

II. GRANT.*

We present herewith a very indifferent portrait of a remarkable man—more remarkable, if possible, for his modesty, diffidence, integrity, and practical common sense than for his generalship. The portrait represents him older than he is, and more massive. He is of moderate stature, say five feet eight, compactly built, and symmetrical. There are no loose timbers in his "make up," nor any adipose matter. All is of good material, fine, tough, wiry, enduring, and well put together.

General Grant's chief merits consist in his high integrity and sense of justice; prudence; steadfastness; perseverance; will, governed by his intellect; resolution; fortitude, and sense of honor. He would do nothing for applause, nothing to secure the praise of men or escape their criticism.

* From "Our New Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy" for 1866. (Now in press.)



PORTRAIT OF LIEUT.-GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

He takes counsel of his seniors, but decides according to his own highest judgment. He is conscientious and upright in motive, and acts accordingly. If approved, he is not elated; and if disapproved, he is not thereby disconcerted, but falls back on that Power which is above and beyond the reach of human blame or praise.

But, to be more specific, General Grant has

large perceptive faculties; is a quick observer; eminently systematic and methodical, and has an excellent mathematical intellect. He can solve difficult problems and trace facts to their principles. Constructiveness is also large, and he has good mechanical abilities, and may be said to possess powers of invention, with great natural aptitude for using tools as well as for planning.

He can not only instruct others "how to do it," but he can do it himself. His temperament is rather sanguine than lymphatic, combined with the bilious and the nervous; and he is *emphatic*, doing with a will what he does at all. His Causality, Comparison, Mirthfulness, Individuality, Locality, Human Nature, and Agreeableness are all prominent. Indeed, there are no deficiencies among the faculties, and like clock-work each does its work in perfect harmony with all the rest. He judges the character of men, reads the motives of all with whom he comes in contact, and estimates the spirit of each and every one. He is not a builder of air castles, but reduces everything to practice; and his first question is, "What is its use?" "What can be done with it?" and he discovers and decides at once what to do. There is nothing bombastic or pretentious about him. He stands on his merits, assuming nothing but doing everything.

We repeat, the likeness fails to do justice to the original, notwithstanding it is the third one which we have had engraved. Why it is that artists fail to obtain a correct likeness of the original we can not understand. We deem it quite safe to predict that the longer General Grant lives—should no accidents befall him—the higher he will stand in the estimation of his countrymen. He is one among many who have won unfading laurels, but few if any wear them so modestly and so becomingly. He is the embodiment of those words, sensible and expressive, which it would be well for us all to heed, when told to "mind our own business."

Lieut.-General Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 27th day of April, 1822, and is consequently now in his forty-fourth year. He was educated at West Point, served with credit in the Mexican War under Taylor and Scott, resigned his commission in 1853, and was engaged in commercial pursuits when the war of the Great Rebellion broke out. His magnificent career since that period, stretching over the hundred bloody battlefields which lie between Fort Donelson and Richmond, are familiar to every reader of the newspapers. See AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September, 1863, for a biographical sketch.

THE NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT—OPINION OF AN ENGLISHMAN.—Photographs of Mr. Johnson, the new President of the Union, have reached London. They show a strongly-built man, with a square head, overhanging brows, full lips, tiger jaw, and firm, full cheeks. A strong man evidently, but not, we should say, a genial one, a man not to be opposed, but also not much to be loved, certainly not one to be guided by any external force whatever. Every incident recorded of him deepens our conviction that in him we have an American Jacobin, a man who will crush anything, as he told a Pennsylvania deputation, that resists the State, and with sometimes be apt to believe, *l'Etat c'est moi*.—*London Spectator*.

[Well, "we reckon" he'll prove just about such a kind of man as one would naturally take him to be. If the Englishman treats him kindly, minds his own business, and does not meddle with the new President, we may promise that the new President will not meddle with him. But, "hands off!" and "look out!"]

JEALOUSY.

Trifles, light as air,
Are, to the jealous, confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ."—*Shakespeare*.

Much has been said and sung on this subject, and though the world seems to be agreed as to its presence among mankind, and the baleful effects which it produces, its nature, and the elements which enter into its make-up, are, to a great extent, a mystery. It does not signify to call it a "green-eyed monster"—it may serve to give piquancy to a paragraph or vim to a sentence in composition—but it does not define its character or aid us to avoid in ourselves its action, nor teach us how to obviate it or cure it in others. One may search dictionaries and encyclopedias, but he will learn little more about it than the world already knows by heart.

Webster says, "Jealousy is awakened by whatever may exalt others, or give them pleasure and advantages which we desire for ourselves."

If jealousy is "awakened," it must previously exist in some special faculty, or belong to several, or be a mode of activity of one, or of several, or of all the affective faculties. If Webster is correct in the statement that jealousy is awakened by whatever may give to others pleasure and advantages which we desire for ourselves, then it is a *selfish feeling*, which does not seek the good of others, and is offended at their success or honor, willing to take it all, but not willing others should have even their just portion of that which we desire. There are different grades of jealousy, according to the faculties or propensities through which it acts. It is not a simple and uniform emotion, but has as many peculiarities and modes of action as there are faculties in the interest of which jealousy can be awakened.

JEALOUSY DEFINED.

Our definition of jealousy is this: a selfish desire to monopolize that which we deem to be valuable, combined with a fear that others will supplant us, and a hatred of them on account of their anticipated or real success and our failure.

This feeling takes the form of envy when it shows itself through a mortified state of Approbativeness, and it confesses the superiority of the one who has borne off the palm or won the prize. When it becomes a malicious envy, Approbativeness has formed a combined action with Destructiveness. The student, the poet, the artist, the musician, the amateur of dress or of beauty are readily affected in this manner.

TEMPERAMENT OF THE JEALOUS.

The temperament has much to do with the liability to this unhappy feeling. Those who have a predominance of the Mental temperament with a considerable of the Motive or bilious temperament most readily take to study, literature, music, art, dress, and whatever is esthetic; and we find this class of persons more troubled with jealousy or envy than any other. Their temperament gives them excitability and intensity, and they feel keenly any slight, failure, ridicule, loss of caste or respectability; and the very qualities of talent and taste which make them seek excellence and enter the lists for success and celebrity, lay the foundation for a morbid action of their Approbativeness and Destructiveness.

JEALOUSY BETWEEN EQUALS.

The more general form of jealousy is the feeling which exists between equals who are seeking as rivals the achievement of some fact yet to be accomplished, and enlists not only Approbativeness and Destructiveness but Self-Esteem, and that faculty or feeling through which the subject in controversy is prized.

APPETITE JEALOUSY.

Two dogs waiting at the butcher's door for the chance fragment of meat which may be thrown, look at each other with evil eye; and the one which is the acknowledged master generally takes the foremost place. If the coveted morsel happens to be thrown too far for the convenience of the foremost brute, the underling by sprightliness and advantage of position wins the prize, often at the expense of a sharp nip and a fierce shake from his now envious rival. The master dog never has the philosophy to take the rear the second time, as the winning position, but is careful to keep the hated object of his jealousy farther in the rear. This species of jealousy, it will be seen, originates in Alimentiveness, and evokes, as subsidiary elements, scarcely more of the propensities than Combativeness and Destructiveness to aid in enforcing its claims.

FRIENDSHIP JEALOUSY.

But place the same dogs in another position. They approach their fond master, each strongly exercised by the faculty of Adhesiveness or Friendship. One gains the first caress at the hand of the master and is gratified in the feeling of Friendship. The other, failing to receive the first token of affection, is disappointed in his Friendship, offended in Approbativeness, feels mortified and humiliated, and for hours hides away, refusing to respond to the inviting voice of the master, meanwhile entertaining and expressing to the successful rival a feeling of hatred. Here is jealousy originating in the feeling of Friendship, but brought out through Approbativeness, and culminating in Combativeness and Destructiveness.

JEALOUSY WITHOUT HATRED.

Sometimes only Approbativeness and Friendship are wounded, without any subsequent action of indignation toward the rival; as in the case of a petted slut which comes to the master with her half-grown pup. If the pup be caressed first, her Friendship and Approbativeness are too active for her maternal instinct, and she retires in disgust at the preference shown by her master for the pup, and is jealous of the rivalry of her own progeny. We have heard of blooming and youthful mothers being jealous of the dawning beauty and fascination of their own daughters. This form of jealousy, however, has one more element engaged in its composition than accrues in the case of the canine mother, viz., the faculty of Amativeness; for it is the special attention of gentlemen that excites the jealousy in this case. It is not wounded Approbativeness and Adhesiveness merely.

ARTISTIC, MUSICAL, LITERARY JEALOUSY.

Artistic jealousy, musical jealousy, literary jealousy, each has its base in the tastes, feelings, and talents engaged in, and sought to be gratified by, these several vocations; but the painful,

anxious yearning for success and appreciation finds form and voice through Approbativeness mainly, as there are no persons more high-toned in temperament than artists, musicians, and the literati, and by virtue of this temperament they are led to evince their esthetic tastes in these forms, so no persons are more easily excited by anything calculated to awaken jealousy. Their vocation is their offspring, their loved pet, and they are as jealous of it as any hen is of her first brood of chickens. A dull, muddy nature can do nothing in art, and there will be too little sensitiveness in which jealousy can be awakened. Secretiveness, doubtless enters into the composition of nearly all forms of jealousy, tending to the suspicion that there exists a spirit of selfishness and rivalry on the part of others. To the jealous person, it seems very certain that the rival is plotting mischief; that he seeks to supplant by treachery and unfair means, when in point of fact he may be entirely innocent of the existence of an opponent or competitor.

PECUNIARY JEALOUSY.

Acquisitiveness is the basis of jealousy in all merely pecuniary matters. Among business men, the rivalries of trade are varied and incessant, and in this form of jealousy the faculty of Secretiveness also seems to occupy a prominent place. We hear of the "tricks of trade," which are eminently the offspring of Secretiveness; and the feeling which prompts to the use of "tricks," cunning, and treachery in trade, leads to suspicion and jealousy toward opponents in business. Rivals, therefore, each using deception to get ahead of the other, will be mutually jealous of each other; and if we add to this the action of Cautiousness, there will be a *fear* that in spite of the effort to outwit and get ahead of the opponent, he will by some shrewd trick win success and carry off the palm—and this feeling is jealousy. In this case we have Acquisitiveness as a motive of rivalry, we have the suspicion which Secretiveness gives, and the fear which comes from Cautiousness. It may be doubted, perhaps, whether there can be jealousy without fear. Rivalry presupposes equality in some respects between the parties, otherwise they could not be rivals, but the possibility of jealousy involving the necessity of fear also presupposes in each some known or suspected advantage on the part of the other.

OFFICE SEEKING JEALOUSY.

Suppose two suitors for a given position. One is personally of first-class appearance, good education and family, and excellent social position. The other is inferior in appearance, in education; is from a family obscure or unknown, and has no influential friends. They apply in person for the same office or position. The dispenser knows all about the two applicants in their exterior relations. The superior man can hardly be jealous of the other, for it is not possible for him to fear the success of his competitor. But let their conditions be apparently equal and each may fear the success of the other, and be jealous that he will, by some unfair means, get the "inside track" and secure the position. The inferior man, if he can regard himself as a rival of the other, may be jealous of him because his fears of his success are very great. He may also

envy his superiority while he shall be jealous of his success.

FEMININE JEALOUSY.

Persons entertain both the feelings of envy and jealousy relative to matters of reputation and standing to an extent wider and more general than they suppose. One can hardly meet on the street a brace of school girls, or servant girls, or a lady and her beau, that he will not hear fragments of their earnest conversation sufficient to convince him that there is an incessant solicitude about standing and reputation among them. One will be vindicating self against some unfriendly word or action of another, or expressing concern about what others think of the speaker. "I never said such a thing," "She has no right to say so about me," "I have no disposition to annoy her—why does she try to injure me?" Phrases such as these are heard in such street conversations, and they show, not so much a quarrelsome spirit as a jealousy that some are trying to injure the reputation of others. And this is so general—it seems to be such a staple of the conversation of young people—one would think everybody was jealous of somebody. This solicitude about reputation sometimes leads to tattling, which generally degenerates to slander, with a view to lower the reputation and good name of rivals, and thereby make the speaker relatively higher in the estimation of the listener.

SOCIAL JEALOUSY.

The kind of jealousy which is commonly meant when the word is used, is yet to be discussed, and that is social jealousy. In one of its aspects it should be denominated conjugal jealousy; but this would sometimes be a misnomer, as animals show social jealousy very strongly which do not show conjugal love by choosing special mates. Jealousy is also shown by human beings who do not purpose forming the conjugal relation with the person in regard to whom jealousy is evinced. In conjugal jealousy the object of it must be regarded in the light of a life-companion, and a less exalted though fierce jealousy may exist without involving the intention of marriage. Social jealousy, however, in both forms, has its chief, if not its sole basis in Amativeness. It is instigated by this feeling which is utterly selfish and personal in its tendency. Its activity awakens Secretiveness, Cautiousness, Self-Esteem, Approbativeness, and all the intellectual faculties to discover any waywardness, or inattention, or unfaithfulness on the part of the lover or husband, which shall endanger the relation of affection, or hazard the loss of the loved one. A person with predominant moral sentiments, and who is strong, sincere, and faithful in love, will not be likely to fear the loss or lapse of the companion, unless in action, or word, or look, or previous history that companion has given evidence of fickleness, or the tendency to latitude in love. Some organizations of course are so little inclined to be suspicious, to anticipate evil, to look on the unpropitious side, that they will not become jealous until conviction of infidelity or a divided love is really forced upon them. They have the *love* element on which jealousy is based, but not the elements that lead to fear, doubt, or suspicion, through which jealousy is brought into action.

JEALOUSY LATENT.

Jealousy in love affairs is far more prevalent than most persons suppose. Perhaps every person is capable of expressing the feeling. Many never have the feeling, or, if they have it, are unconscious of it, because the circumstances for calling it out do not exist. They love but once, and that love being kindly and cordially reciprocated, and there being no rivalry before the conjugal union, and no conduct on the part of the companion after marriage calculated to awaken jealousy, the person carries the jealous elements latent through life, with the self-congratulation, "I have no jealousy in my nature." But they only need a word or a look on the part of the companion calculated to show a preference for another, to arouse in themselves the sleeping giant—jealousy.

JEALOUSY AMONG ANIMALS.

The lowest form in which this feeling exists is shown among those birds and beasts that do not choose special mates in a kind of instinctive matrimonial alliance. With such birds and animals, fighting among the males is fierce and relentless. Their jealousy is simply the result of active Amativeness, and that awakens the organs of Combativeness and Destructiveness, and the result is the maiming, or death often, of the vanquished. Rising one step higher in the scale of being, we find animals that mate more or less permanently; some for the season, others for life. With these mere sexual jealousy is not nearly so manifest. If the males and females are nearly equal in numbers, each will have his mate, and there will be exhibited little if any jealousy, and, to the honor of the males be it said, they ordinarily give very little occasion for it. Among animals we are not aware that the gentler sex ever exhibit the feeling of jealousy based on the sexual instinct. At least they seem not to hate their associates in consequence of their receiving extra attention from the males.

WHAT INTENSIFIES EMOTIONS.

The greater the number of faculties employed in forming an attachment, the more painful the feelings when that attachment is interrupted. Hence the jealousy among human beings in consequence of real or imaginary unfaithfulness, or the fear of rivalry in love matters is intense and powerful in proportion to the largeness of the nature unfortunately affected by it. An animal or a man in whom only Amativeness is offended, is appeased when the rival is vanquished or so removed as not to offer any immediate rivalry. Moreover, he has no unkind feeling toward his mate. With higher natures, in whom Conjugality or Union for Life, together with Friendship, the intellectual, the moral, and esthetic faculties take part in the make-up of the love-emotion, we find the jealousy of any infidelity or disturbance of the love-relation, quick, sensitive, intense, and powerful.

MORBID JEALOUSY.

There is a morbid jealousy that distorts appearances, that creates its own occasions, and would suspect vestal purity. This is a selfish and suspicious action of the love-feelings, and is an exceedingly unfortunate mental condition, whether it come by inheritance in whole or in part; whether it be induced by perversion of the

social nature; whether it be induced by ill health, or provoked by improper social culture, or social misadaptation. Novel-reading and the drama seem to excite the imaginative elements of human nature in connection with the social feelings, thereby tending to promote in mankind the spirit of jealousy, for it is among the classes most devoted to these that this passion in some of its varied forms seems to be most frequently and painfully manifested. When Amativeness, Conjugalitv, and Friendship have become intensely excited in jealousy, and Combaticiveness and Destructiveness, sympathizing as they do, also become morbid, there sometimes occurs a species of madness which results in the murder of the real or imaginary offender, followed by the suicide of the infatuated victim of jealousy.

REMEDY.

In all these forms of jealousy, it will be seen that the moral and religious elements of our nature seem to have taken no part. We are quite certain that none of the moral faculties enter into the production of jealousy. The conduct that awakens jealousy may be, and is, condemned by the moral nature of the victim; but that conduct is alike condemned by the moral feelings of all that behold it, though they are not made jealous or otherwise personally affected by it. It would seem, then, that the remedy for jealousy, this origin of the first murder on earth, this fruitful source of untold misery among all classes of the race, is to be found in the strength and right action of the moral and religious nature. When the animal propensities and selfish sentiments predominate, either in native strength or in cultivated activity, over the moral and religious faculties, jealousy will be frequent and virulent. Those who are inclined to give occasion for jealousy are certainly under the domination of the carnal elements of their being—and those also who are prone to be jealous, “love the creature more than the Creator”—are not sufficiently imbued with a sense of God’s presence and of the glory and reality of the higher life. They are too much “of the earth, earthy,” and should seek to secure the subordination of their animal and selfish feelings by temperate living, in order to mitigate the feverish and abnormal state of the nervous system, and while this prepares the way for it, they should endeavor to strengthen the action of the moral feelings by the most sedulous religious culture. Few persons are aware what a powerful aid to the subduing of animal and malign passions is the sincere and earnest use of the devotional part of our nature. He who with child-like faith can look up to his Father in heaven, and in humble trust and confidence commit his interests, his all, in this life and the next, to Him, will gain such moral strength, and such clarity of moral vision as to see, in the light of the higher life, that all the jealousies of this world, whether well or ill founded, are but the fruit of selfish impulses, in most cases perverted, and that they are as unchristian as they are productive of unhappiness. To those who profess to be guided by Christian dispositions, we say exorcise the spirit of jealousy by devotion, by faith, and by works of charity. To those who do not practically recognize this realm of influences, we say that your moral and religious nature needs culture, and until it comes into such relations as to make it active and influential, you will be a prey to jealousy, as well as to many other unhappy mental conditions.

THE PRITCHARD MURDER.

GOETHE once declared he had never heard of a crime which he did not think himself capable of committing, but Goethe was dead before the time of Palmer, and Smethurst, and Pritchard. This man has been tried and convicted of the murder of his wife by slow poison. There were but two conceivable motives for the act: a desire to receive through her death and her mother’s a legacy which it is not clear he could even thus obtain; and a desire to marry his wife’s nursemaid, with whom he had long lived in easy relations, and who could be no more to him as a wife than she had been as his mistress. Mrs. Pritchard was not a jealous nor vindictive wife. Convinced of her husband’s infidelity, she bore with it. Her mother, coming to Glasgow on a visit, also became aware of it, and though Dr. Pritchard was then leisurely engaged in poisoning his wife, the fact that Mrs. Taylor knew of his relationship to the nursemaid, McLeod, was enough to stimulate him into another and speedier murder. Throughout the whole protracted tragedy, lasting from October till March, the conduct of Pritchard is so deliberately cold-blooded, that his counsel can suggest no other sane theory of defense than that the hideousness of his crime is an argument for their impossibility. That defense is dissipated by the confession of the criminal, which, nevertheless, leaves us as much in the dark as ever about motives.

For five months Pritchard mingled that poison with the food and drink of his wife. He attended her professionally during all that period, wept over her, was assiduous in his care, and never forgot to be demonstrative in his affection. He sits in her bed-room while she eats the dinners he has poisoned. He carries on his intrigue with her nursemaid all the while, and just as Mrs. Pritchard is dying, he presents Mary McLeod with jewelry and his photograph. When she dies, he goes to his room and writes in his diary “— 17, Friday. Died here at one A.M. Mary Jane, my own beloved wife, aged 38 years; no torment surrounded her bed-side, but like a calm, peaceful lamb of God, passed Minnie away. Prayer on prayer till mine be o’er, everlasting love. Save us, Lord, for Thy dear Son.” We presume it may have been that precious entry which suggested to the counsel of Dr. Pritchard a defense on the ground of “moral insanity”—the modern euphemism, says a London paper, for “the instigation of the devil.”

This is what a Dundee (Scotland) phrenologist says of Dr. Pritchard:

It was before the trial that we saw Pritchard, in the prison in Glasgow. He was airing in the iron cage in the open court, and in the same compartment was a vulgar-looking fellow charged with forgery. They walked very fast, hither and thither, in their den, and talked loudly together on some political question. Pritchard was a little excited on seeing strangers; his eyes rolled, he spoke louder, as if to compose himself, and avoided our glances, although those of pity and sadness. His temperament is high-strung—vanity, suavity, and secretiveness being leading traits, requiring much careful guidance, which has not been given them.

He takes after his mother in organization, and has a feminine cast in many points. Firmness, con-

scientiousness, and cautiousness not having been much used, his self-control was overcome, and he fell, step by step. To gratify approbateness and vile lusts, he quenched his conscience and perverted secretiveness to a habit of lying, which he practiced on most occasions, apparently without a struggle, and most of his confessions, even yet, had better be received with caution. Phrenology says it is not wrong to have such an organ as secretiveness large, but it is wrong to use it *unlawfully*; and he had enough of the “light within” to point out and condemn the wicked tricks he was playing. But, alas!

“Perverted Nature knows the right,
But still the wrong pursues.”

See the danger of using improperly the noble powers of body and mind with which we are endowed, and how we should be seeking grace and enlightened self-control to guide us along our journey. Phrenology did not see murder in that wretched man’s face or head; but, with such an impulsive and emotional temperament, the skillful phrenologist would have said to such a man, “Beware!” probably would have explained his case to him, and through his organization (natural and induced), probably have helped him much by advice on important traits, and also by recommendations of the proper use of his large sense of deference and devotional feeling, to prayer and watching; while to young and old, as in the above instance, the science can give many useful explanations, rebukes, and exhortations.

Pritchard’s is a sad case, and we know some who have shed tears over it; let it be taken as a useful lesson and solemn warning by all.

ASSUMED NAMES.—For those who are interested in literary matters, we have compiled the following list of leading writers, with their assumed signatures. The assumed signatures are given in quotation marks, the real name being placed opposite:

“Gail Hamilton,”	Miss Abigail Dodge.
“Florence Percey,”	Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.
“Timothy Titcomb,”	Dr. J. G. Holland.
“W. Savage North,”	Wm. S. Newell.
“Orpheus C. Kerr,”	Robert H. Newell.
“Mrs. Partington,”	B. P. Shillaber.
“Artemus Ward,”	Charles F. Brown.
“Doesticks, P. B.”	Mortimer Thompson.
“K. N. Pepper,”	James M. Morris.
“B. Dadd,”	J. H. Williams.
“Mace Sloper, Esq.”	C. G. Leland.
“Josh Billings,”	Joshua Shaw.
“The Disbanded Volunteer,”	Joseph Barber.
“Jeems Pipes,”	Stephen Massett.
“Ned Buntline,”	E. Z. C. Judson.
“Daisy Howard,”	Myra Daisy McCrum.
“Cousin May Carlton,”	Miss M. A. Earlie.
“Edmund Kirke,”	J. R. Gilmore.
“Country Parson,”	A. H. K. Boyd.
“Mary Clavers,”	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
“Currer Bell,”	Charlotte Bronte.
“Village Schoolmaster,”	Charles M. Dickinson.
“Owen Meredith,”	Bulwer.
“Barry Cornwall,”	Wm. Proctor.
Author of “John Halifax, Gentleman,”	Miss Mulock.
“Ik Marvel,”	Donald G. Mitchell.
“Jennie June,”	Mrs. Jennie Croly.
“Fanny Fern,”	Wife of James Parton.
“Petroleum V. Nasby,”	D. R. Locke.
“Howard Glyndon,”	Miss Laura C. Reddan.

But who was Junius? and who is Mrs. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLIS? These are the questions. If our Secretiveness be stronger than the public’s Inquisitiveness, we may keep it for the exclusive benefit of readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE head learns new things, but the heart forevermore practices old experiences.

Religious Department.

"The Phrenologist has the right to examine whether Christianity is adapted to the nature of man, and he is delighted in seeing it in perfect harmony with human nature."—*Spurzheim*.

YOUNG MEN A GENERATION AGO.

BY REV. L. HOLMES.

I WRITE unto you, young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one. I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one.—1 JOHN ii. 13, 14.

How interesting is the unworn strength and energy of young men, revealed in all their looks and motions! The head covered thick with glossy hair, the form erect, the step firm and easy, the eyes bright, the features plastic and fresh. Memory is active, imagination is active, the feelings buoyant, and they are capable of noble resolve, of quick thought, and sublime enthusiasm. It used to be more common than it is now to leave unnoticed the beauty of young men—beauty being spoken of only as it exists in the other sex. Now it is not unusual for a writer to describe a young man as handsome. A young man may truly be so. It is difficult to conceive of a being much fairer than some boys.

To these young men the venerable, the gracious, and benevolent Apostle John wrote. He was drawn toward them. He would have them make the right use of their strength and influence. He knew what they could accomplish. He knew that, providing they took the right course now, their *whole lives* would probably be what human lives should be. And it seems it was his blessed privilege to strengthen those who had already resisted temptation and adhered to the word of God.

TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.

I would speak to you, dear young men, at this time, by example. I would bring before you the young men of a generation ago. It may be I shall dwell more upon their excellences than their faults or deficiencies, as it is only their virtues you are to copy, and as it is only to like attainments with theirs you are to aspire, completing what was unfinished in them. I will refer to their health, and then take up such traits and habits as may naturally arise to notice, treating each incidentally or formally, as may seem best, but always briefly. O that I may be able to make them pass in review before us, clothed in their best attire; the sight will help rejuvenate us all, and rekindle our best aspirations.

ARE WE DETERIORATING?

1. For the last thirty-five years or so, I do not think the health of young men has depreciated as much as that of the class of young women; still, I must confess it has depreciated, as a rule, somewhat. The brain is now more wrought upon, the living less plain, and there is more in-door work. My memory recalls the younger portion of those I designate by the young men of a generation ago, and as they were seen in our district schools. Rows of them, with exceptions here and there, were broad, large, and very sinewy—rather more so, I think, than is witnessed now. My recollec-

tion does not reach back to the periods of our greatest muscular development as a people. The average of the major-generals in the American army of the Revolution was some two hundred pounds, if I rightly recall statements seen. Perhaps size in a man had more to do with promotion in rank then, than would at the present time. Yet it would be safe to take the fact just stated as an index of a diminution in the stock of large young men. It would have the most application, however, to communities which have been most changed by the introduction of manufacturing and commercial interests.

And, has there not been more decrease in *hardihood* than volume? Has it not been for scores of years growing more consequential to us Americans, to dress with care, to eat just so, to not go without a full amount of sleep, to keep the same climate, and not to attempt more than a moderate amount of effort? Can we endure as our fathers could? I have sometimes feared we should never appreciate as vividly as we ought—perhaps it is literally impossible—the sacrifices which our young men made when they rushed to the imperiled standard of the Union in our so great and so recent war. For these comparatively delicate young men to attempt a soldier's life, and under all the circumstances of the case, was daring and heroic indeed. They have evinced wonderful powers of endurance, but three hundred and twenty-five thousand of these dear young men of the North rest in the dust of the earth! The Lord reward their spirits in the peaceful abodes of heaven! They have not died in vain.

WAGES AND ECONOMY.

2. Wages used to be less, and the young men a generation since practiced the more economy. One case will illustrate much. The son tells me the story of his father, that father now a wealthy man. When he was a young man, he engaged to work a year for one hundred dollars, which was just the sum due on his father's place, and which must be paid to prevent the foreclosure of a mortgage upon the old homestead. At the expiration of the year he took home to the grand-sire the one hundred dollars, *never having lost a day or spent a copper*, his clothes having all become of one color! How the majority wrought, denied themselves, practiced economy!

CHURCH-GOING.

3. Whether this then young man had another suit for church, I do not know. One thing we are sure of, it was customary for young men to attend religious worship. They could walk miles to meeting. Often, in the country, before the church was reached, a road-full of young men and women would be seen moving on to the place of divine service, beguiling the way with many a salient observation. As they neared the holy place, some would pause by the way to put on shoes which they had carefully carried before, the naked feet being well used to the ground through all the summer months. The greater part of the young men were personally religious, many having been converted in the revivals of religion which in those days were wont to sweep over the mountains of Zion. A goodly number of both sexes belonged to the choir, for which service

they were trained in the long, yearly singing-schools of the time. Their descendants are among the best musicians of our day.

EDUCATION.

4. A smaller length of time than now was given to the common school; but it was usually improved industriously, vigorously. All paid due regard to spelling, and some became excellent readers. The young men gave laborious attention to arithmetic, and learned to write a plain, round hand. When men grown, they were not ashamed to be pupils in district schools, if still in need of elementary instruction. What they learned sat in their minds easily and clearly.

Fewer books were read—certainly fewer periodicals: so perhaps the reading was more thorough. A book was not considered *dull* if it were *instructive*. The greater part of the books generally read were of a religious or historical character. Works of American history and biography were eagerly sought for by the young men. They took a lively, proud interest in the history of the colonies and United States. They considered the political parties of the country, and attached themselves earnestly to one or the other of those parties. They were fond of hearing older men talk, especially upon the past, present, and destined future of America. Patriotism was a deep, abiding, intelligent sentiment with them. They rejoiced in their birthright of political institutions, in their fathers, and the God of their fathers.

I wish you, kind young men, to especially notice that there was on the part of older boys and young men a *deep purpose to prepare themselves to be citizens and men of consequence*. If they went to a trade, "hired out" by the month or year, or continued to domicile under the parental roof, this saving, vast purpose went with them, modifying and exalting all their course, enabling them willingly to endure privations, perform toil, and disposing them to carefully note and remember whatever might be of use to them thereafter. They meant much. They intended to be somebody. They resolved to be, to do, and to have.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

5. They were practical in all their social intercourse. They often speculated as to which young woman would make the best *wife*, and whether he, the young man, could obtain her. It was a wise custom of the young men, when their trade was learned, preparation for their calling made or course determined, to seek a wife. Married, they commenced *housekeeping*, and with just as much simplicity as to furniture and apartments as their circumstances required. They did not believe in vying with older and richer as to grandeur and style, neither did they selfishly purpose to live childless all their days, unless Divine Providence saw fit to withhold from them offspring.

The sociality of the period we are contemplating was great. Every raising, husking, quilting, paring-bee, spelling-school, last day of school, dedication, installation, training, conference, wedding, and even funeral, not to speak of stated meetings again, was made the medium of a *rich, hearty, invigorating sociability*. All talked with

all. It was "one and all." They did not separate into "chum and I," little aristocratic whispering parties posted ominously here and there. They all talked, I say, and sufficiently loud. Between school hours, when the lads and young men were not engaged in some athletic sport or play, they devoted themselves to sociality with the girls, so buxom and handsome, sisters of Hebe, without her awkwardness. Then came the lively chats, the brisk little races about the room, or the revolving of the circle of joined hands, enchanted by the singing of gipsy airs, rolling from healthy lungs, through clear throats, and between natural teeth of milky whiteness—blessings of which more young ladies could boast of in those years than in these. There was for all the helpful exercise, the reviving flush, the allowable pleasure enjoyed on the public domain. The moment the teacher appeared in sight, all began to be hushed, save that the saucy fellow must take the box from the female hand, which he had deserved.

It was the habit of young men to spend one or two evenings in the week in the company of another family, where all would unite, younger and older, parents and children, in making the evening pass pleasantly. Stories would be told, games played, apples eaten, and wet with the juice of other apples. Many would be the glances flashing from laughing eyes!

DRINKING HABITS.

6. Let me here say that the period of which I speak was marked and cursed not a little by indulgence in strong drink; yet the drinking was mainly on the part of older men. The young men, as a body, drank temperately, much as the women drank. It was not thought that the young men must have all the indulgences of the older. The brandy, the cakes, the tobacco, too, with the easy chair, belonged mostly to father—to the older. The young drank water, milk, domestic coffee, and the like. Children might sometimes taste from the bottom of the glass, and young men a little cider, or now and then a sip of weak sling. Anything further, I am assured, was discreditable.

RESPECT FOR WOMAN.

7. Let me also add, there was a wholesome respect for woman. She was not unfrequently regarded by young men not only as a superior, but as a marvelous being. Obscene publications and circulars were scarce, thank God! perhaps the same as unknown outside of cities, to which localities most of the licentiousness was limited.

8. This is the generation midway between us and the men of the Revolution. This is the generation which took up the inheritance of that stormy period, preserved, expanded, cultivated, enriched, and defended it, and are fast leaving it altogether to their successors. They have been the farmers, the mechanics, and inventors, the manufacturers and merchants, the statesmen and professional men by which the United States have been made palpably known to the world. They of the North had prepared us to contend against enemies, stored away the means, kept alive love of the Union, supplied some of the guiding counsel and some of the generalship. To it belonged

John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Clay, Webster, Harrison, Lyman Beecher, Astor, Slater, Wilkinson—O how many others not unknown to the world in one sphere or another! Not being over-definite as to period, and we can associate with it Scott, Wool, Abraham Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Porter, Stewart, Tibbel Towne. But it would be an endless work to individualize.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

Now we must turn to the application of our theme. Will our young men have children as proud of their fathers as they and we are of our fathers? Will our young men constitute as strong a connecting link between the present and the future as their fathers made in their day? If these questions render us thoughtful, they answer their design.

Let me not seem to disparage. We do not idolize any generation. We can not bring back "old times" if we would; nor should we desire to. It is ours to study and extract for our use the virtues of all the ages gone. Our young men and women have invaluable advantages, personal and relative. These young friends, so dear to all, are not broken to pieces, scattered, or wasted away. We have young men than whom better or more promising never lived. Our times, like all past, have their peculiar temptations and liabilities. We can see much that needs to be corrected. The correction will take place. We see some young men concerning whom we feel to exclaim and pray, O that they may have the virtues of a preceding generation of young men. O that they may become more reflective, more solid, more self-denying; begin to care as they have not cared for the welfare of society; begin to prepare as they have not prepared for usefulness in time to come. We would incite them by the moving power of example. We hold up before them, to provoke them to good works, the image of the noble youth their fathers were. We point them to the blessings which Heaven has bestowed upon the fidelity and noble endeavor of their fathers. We intimate what is indeed plain enough, that there are irreversible conditions of success and happiness which every one must thoughtfully and humbly comply with to succeed. We lift our eyes from individuals to nations, and the conviction goes through every fiber of the heart that a superficial, self-seeking, irreligious, vain, or sensual race can not uphold or perpetuate republican institutions or a Protestant Church.

We call upon every young man to put to shame the writer who made out a list of "a young man's requirements," beginning with "a box of La Suisa cigars," proceeding with walking-stick, infinite conceit, etc., ending with, "no education, talent, or capacity." We would assure any that the words of Rev. T. Binney are true, that a fast life can not be lived with impunity. "Many a man and woman," says he, "dies thus long before their time; they keep up such a constant steam that the boiler is consumed or explodes!" Let them hear what Horace Greeley says concerning young men of industry, ability, and integrity being always wanted. Let those who go up to get the benefit of our fine colleges recall the words of Daniel Webster, that "costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars." Everett was a gifted preacher at nineteen. Pitt was pleading the cause of the American colonies in the British Parliament when but twenty years of age. Jefferson was thirty-three when he wrote the immortal Declaration. What mayest thou do, young friend? Something, if nothing great. Can you read the Pioneer Boy, or the eulogies upon the lamented Lincoln, without feeling to be more helpful at home, more persevering in goodness, more hopeful of the respect you may deserve? Think now of the opening doors, the virgin soil, the fresh opportunities at the present hour, inviting, stirring, hailing every American who hath power to act. Overcome the evil; remember thy Creator; resist temptation; honor religion; live morally, lovingly, faithfully, intensely, yet prudently. Amen.

Physiology.

A knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body should guide us in all our investigations of the various phenomena of life.—*Calania.*

My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge.—*Hosea* iv. 6.

EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

At Amherst College, the only large institution in the country where a regular system of gymnastics has been put into operation, a careful record of the results of the training thus imparted has been kept, and we copy from an article on the subject, written by Dr. Nathan Allen, one of the trustees, and a former editor, for three years, of the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a few very important and suggestive paragraphs:

CHARACTER OF THE EXERCISES.

At Amherst the students exercise in four classes of about fifty in each, and these are divided into four divisions, each class having a captain, and each division a leader, with the Professor in charge of the whole. One-half hour each day is occupied with these exercises—twenty minutes or so by a class together in a systematic manner, and then ten minutes by individuals in a great variety of ways. It is intended to mix in with these exercises no small amount of amusement and sometimes real fun, the odd, grotesque, and comical sometimes producing shouts of laughter. Again: there is the ambition to see who will excel in certain performances, which frequently creates great enthusiasm; and what may seem singular, the very persons who may eclipse all others in certain feats, will fail entirely in other performances. Military drill is also more or less practiced portions of the year.

THE GOOD THEY HAVE DONE.

What has been the effect of this physical training at Amherst? It has enabled the students to accomplish a far greater amount of study in much less time than formerly; it has furnished the best possible physical exercise in the least given time, and has wonderfully improved the general health of students. Scarcely any severe disease or sickness has prevailed there since the introduction of these exercises. The principal cause of illness has been colds, and these, slight, are easily thrown off by prompt treatment. Where the vitality of the system is kept up by regular muscular exercise to an even, healthy state, it prevents disease from taking effect, and whenever any portion of the body is affected, nature is more powerful in such cases to throw off an attack. No epidemic can prevail to any extent in such a community, and fever, dyspepsia, and consumption even, stand but little chance of finding victims.

There are still other evidences of an improved sanitary condition of the students. Within a year or two a marked change has appeared very generally in their countenances—a change at once perceptible to any stranger only visiting here on commencement days. Instead of the pale and sallow complexion once very commonly seen, with an occasional lean and haggard look, you now witness fresh, healthy countenances, indicating that the vital currents, enriched by nutrition and oxygen, have a free and equal circulation throughout the whole system.

Another evidence of improvement is a *better appetite*. It is the testimony of boarding-house keepers—some who have been there twenty years or more—that students now have a more regular and natural appetite than formerly—manifested not so much in the quantity consumed, as a better relish for plain, substantial, and wholesome food. A marked change of this kind has been observed in some students even during their college course.

EXERCISE AND ETHICS.

But there are other advantages from gymnastic exercises besides that of health. Such training gives not only agility and strength to all the muscles of the system, but a quick and ready control of them, thereby begetting an easy and graceful carriage of the body as well as of all the limbs. In other words, it cultivates the most important elements of *true politeness* in the natural and dignified carriage of the limbs, together with those expressions and actions which constitute the highest style of eloquence, whether in conversation or oratory.

Connected with the advantage just stated there is a very important element of character acquired by this physical training—that is, self-reliance. It is not the possession of good health and a sound constitution, however advantageous these may be to success, so much as the knowledge and control of every physical power, obtained by years of gymnastic exercises, that gives that real self-reliance which sustains one under all circumstances and emergencies in life. The full force of this statement can be appreciated only by those who have had experience in public life, and passed through changes that are not uncommon at the present day. There is another, a very important advantage incidental to this training, that has a powerful influence in the matter of government.

It is found that a *regular system of gymnastic exercises* operates in various ways as a powerful auxiliary in the way of discipline; that it answers as a kind of safety-valve to let off, in an innocent way, that excess of animal spirits which is characteristic of the young, and which not unfrequently leads them into places of trouble and dissipation; again, it serves with others as a kind of regulator to the system, exercising certain parts of the body to such an extent as to produce weariness, so that individuals seek repose; and with another class, it tends to strengthen certain parts that are unnaturally weak, and by these very improvements serves to equalize and regulate all the forces of nature.

CONCLUSION.

[Nor is this all, and we here assert that the very first step necessary to intellectual or moral discipline is *bodily training*. Would you call out and develop the faculties of a child? You should first bring his body into subjection; *i. e.*, train him to "act," to go through a set of systematic motions with hands, feet, body, and head. Let his teacher lead, and let the child imitate. By this means you obtain action, exercise, and obedience at the same time.

The training of idiots and imbeciles can be made successful in no other way. The mother may begin with her child almost as soon as he can walk or stand, and it may be practiced daily

with great good to the individual till he reaches full-grown manhood. This matter of physiological training in advance of, or as preliminary to, *mental training* is not understood by parents or teachers. But we rejoice in all attempts in this direction, and commend especially the good example of the Amherst College in taking the lead in this most useful, nay, this *indispensable* pre-requisite to a classical education.

Parents who regard the future well-being of their sons will place them in schools where *health*, proper habits, and bodily growth form an important part of the practical instruction they are to receive.—Ed. A. P. J.]

CAUSES OF CRIME.

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to examine a few statistics which have come to our notice, showing the incentives to crime, or some of the exciting causes of the violations of law and order which so often become strikingly and painfully apparent.

We do not purpose to give a detailed statement, or dwell at length upon the multifarious *first causes* which are constantly operating to vitiate the public sentiment and corrupt the public morals. We will not here speak of the sinful perversion of man's faculties, and the derangement of his whole constitution, physical, mental, and moral, consequent upon his unhygienic modes of living, upon his false relations to the exterior world, or upon his minor indulgences and violations of the laws of his being, which are in themselves, though indirectly, fruitful sources of crime. We desire simply to give expression to a few significant facts derived from reliable sources.

In the Cayuga *Sentinel*, a paper published in the town of Cayuga, Haldimand Co., C. W., there appears a statistical report of the "Return of Convictions," as made out by the justices of the peace of the county for the quarter ending 13th of June, 1865. From these statistics we glean a few items of importance, as we believe the facts adduced would show a striking coincidence with those in other localities. There were convicted for assault, 17; convicted for crimes directly chargeable to alcoholic liquors, 13; convicted for using profane, indecent, or insulting language, 6; convicted for being associated with houses of ill-fame, 4; convicted for other crimes, 14. Total, 64.

From these facts we are led to infer that the use of alcoholic liquors was the immediate cause of nearly all these convictions; there certainly is no crime mentioned, which a man under its influence will not be led to commit. It is too well known to be reiterated, that alcoholic liquor deadens the moral sensibility of those who use it; and not only this, it greatly excites and inflames the animal propensities, thus destroying that even balance of mind requisite for one's own control or self-government, and rendering man for the time a maniac. A late writer, in speaking on this point, says:

"It is the exercise of the animal propensities which subjects criminals to the penalties of violated civil law. It is mainly by drinkers that our courts are supported. Let our intelligent

lawyers, let our judges, sheriffs, justices, etc., answer the question. Does not nearly all of your criminal business have its origin in drinking?"

Viewing the subject in another light, as being productive of disease, and therefore a crime, we are also well supported by facts. Man is not so bad by organization as he is in character—nor would he fall so low did he not first become perverted by bad habits. Banish the single evil of intemperance from the land, and man would at once rise in the scale of intelligence, virtue, and religion. He would cease to do evil, and come under the reign of his moral sentiments. We repeat, man is better by organization than in character.

Dr. Gordon, of the London Hospital, states that from actual observations on his own patients, he knew that seventy-five out of every hundred cases of disease could be traced to drinking. After examination, it has been made apparent that of 880 maniacs in our asylums, 400 owe their loss of reason to the use of intoxicating liquors. That 1,700 out of 1,900 paupers in our poor-houses, and 1,300 out of 1,700 criminals in our prisons, owe their pauperism and crime to the same cause.

That 43 out of 44 murders were committed under the influence of alcoholic stimulus. That 67 out of 77 found dead, died of drunkenness, and that 400 out of 690 juvenile delinquents either drank themselves or belonged to families that did so.

That indefatigable agent, Samuel Chipman, who visited all the poorhouses and prisons in the State of New York, said:

"I have shown beyond the power of contradiction that more than three-fourths of all the pauperism is occasioned by intemperance, and that more than five-sixths of all those committed for crime are themselves intemperate." From estimates made upon European regiments during the rebellion in India for six consecutive months, it was ascertained that of temperance men there were only three invalids daily on an average, while of the intemperate there were eight, or nearly three times as many. Were we only made acquainted with the facts touching on this point in connection with our own soldiers during the last four years, we might perhaps find as sad a record chronicled as that obtained from foreign sources, for intemperance surely has been doing a mighty work in our midst. We are told by those familiar with statistics, that in our republic there are more than 400,000 drunkards, and that no less than 30,000 are killed annually by the use of alcoholic poison, and in England there are 600,000 drunkards, with an average of 60,000 deaths annually. We deem it appropriate to conclude this article by an extract from Carpenter's work on Alcoholic Liquors. The author says:

"That a large proportion of offenses amenable to punishment, both in civil population and in the military and naval services, are committed under the direct excitement of alcoholic liquors, there can be no kind of doubt; and the comparison of insubordination and criminality of a drinking regiment with the orderly and reputable conduct of an abstinent one, circumstanced in other respects almost precisely the same, adds to the confidence with which we may assert, that *Intemperance is the chief cause of Crime.*"

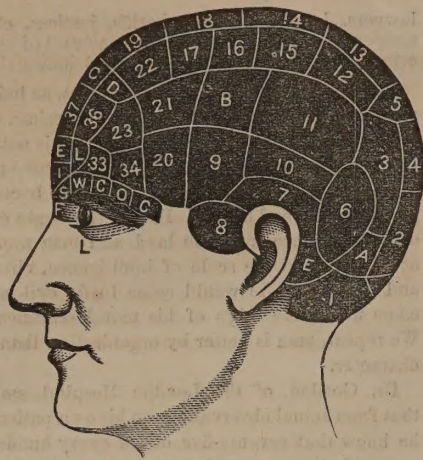


FIG. 1.—DIAGRAM.

"Signs of Character."

Of the soul, the body form doth take,
For soul is form, and doth the body make.—Spenser.

OUR NEW DICTIONARY OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY.

CRANIUM.—The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain; brain-pan.—*Webster.*

THE skull is an interesting object in the eyes of the enlightened phrenologist and ethnologist. To him it is something more than the mere collection of bones described by the anatomist. He looks upon it as a tablet on which the character and, to a certain extent, the history of an individual have been written; but aside from its phrenological relations, it challenges our admiration by the perfect adaptation of its construction to its uses as the tenement of the brain—

The dome of thought and palace of the soul—

and its various parts should be familiar to every student of man. The bones of the cranium are



FIG. 2.—DIAGRAM OF THE CRANIUM.

eight in number—one frontal; two parietal; two temporal; one occipital; one sphenoid, and one ethmoid.

1. The Occipital Bone (fig. 2, F) forms the base and back part of the cranium. Its external surface is marked by two transverse ridges. In the center of the upper one is a projection called the *occipital protuberance*.

2. The Parietal Bones (fig. 2, E) are situated at the side and top of the skull, and are connected with each other at the center by the *sagittal suture*. The *parietal* bones are traversed lengthwise by an arched and more or less distinctly marked elevation called the *temporal ridge*.

3. The Temporal Bones (fig. 2, B) are placed at the side and base of the skull. The lower and back part, which forms a projection behind the ear, is called the *mastoid process*, and serves for the insertion of the large oblique muscle of the neck. A long arched process, called the *zygoma* (fig. 2, C), projects outward and forward, and with the process of the cheek-bone forms an arch (*zygomatic arch*), under which the tendon of the temporal muscle passes, to be inserted into the lower jaw.

4. The Frontal Bone (fig. 2, A) forms the forehead, a part of the roof of the nostrils, and the

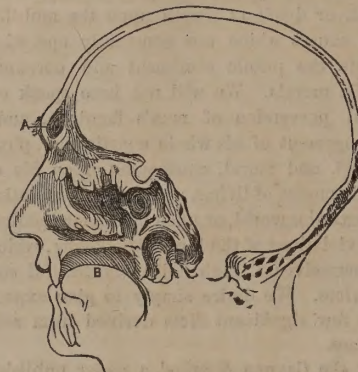


FIG. 3.—THE SINUSES.

orbits of the eyes. The projections which support the eyebrows are called the *superciliary ridges*. Behind them lies the cavity or canal called the *frontal sinus* (fig. 3, A).

5. The Ethmoid (sieve-like) Bone is a square cellular bone between the orbits at the root of the nose.

6. The Sphenoid Bone is situated interiorly, and need not be here described.

The principal bones of the face represented in fig. 2 are the nasal bones (I); the superior maxillary bones (H); the malar bones (G); and the inferior maxillary bone (K). The lachrymal, turbinated, palate, and vomer bones are not shown.

Sutures.—The bones of the head and face are united by sutures, or seams in which their processes seem to indent themselves, as they grow, into the

opposite bone, without there being an absolute union between them. They are represented in fig. 2 by the irregular zigzag lines which

are seen to traverse the skull in various directions.

CRUELTY.—The attribute or character of being cruel; a disposition to give unnecessary pain or distress to others inhumanity; barbarity.—*Webster.*

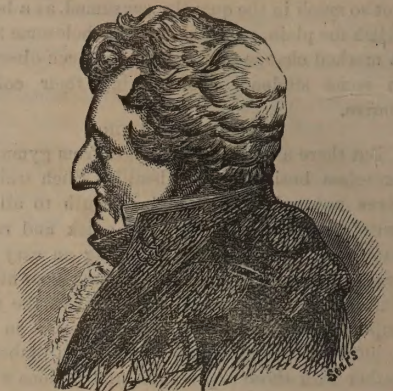


FIG. 4.—CUVIER.

Cruelty results from the action of Destructiveness unrestrained by Benevolence or Conscientiousness. It is essentially an animal passion—a low, brutal propensity. See DESTRUCTIVENESS.

CUVIER.—Georges Chrétien Léopold Dagobert Cuvier, the great French naturalist, was born at Montbéliard (now a French town, but formerly belonging to the principality of Wurtemberg), August 23, 1769; and died at Paris, May 13, 1832, in the sixty-third year of his age.—*New Am. Cyclopaedia.*

Baron Cuvier was of Swiss descent, and ethnologically a Teuton. He was below the middle stature, and had a fair skin and reddish-brown hair. His health in youth was feeble, but improved in later years, when he grew stout. He is noted for having had one of the largest brains on record, weighing *four pounds and thirteen and a half ounces*—nearly a pound more than the average among civilized men; and the excess of weight depended almost entirely on the great development of the region of the intellect. No better illustration of the truth of that science of the mind which he opposed need not be sought than that furnished by his own head. A history of his labors would be nothing less than a history of natural science in the first half of the nineteenth century. His great work, "The Animal Kingdom," is his most fitting monument.

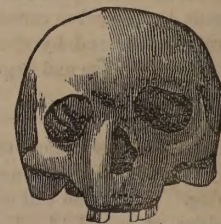


FIG. 5.

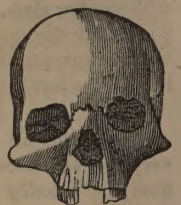


FIG. 6.

DESTRUCTIVENESS (T). Fr. *Destructivité.*—The faculty which impels to the commission of acts of destruction.—*Webster.*

It seems to produce the propensity to destroy in general, without distinction of object or manner of destroying. It is gratified by destroying in general, and its manifestations are perceived in those who like to pinch, scratch, bite, break, tear, cut, demolish, devastate, burn, kill, etc. It prompts to exterminate noxious objects, and the causes of dangerous situations.—*Spurzheim.*

Destructiveness, like courage [Combativeness], is applicable to all our actions, supplying the stimulus of passion, which is moderated by circumspection [Cautiousness] and all the more elevated sentiments. When highly developed in man, it impels him to destroy for the mere pleasure of destruction.—*Broussais*.

We define this organ according to its combination with other faculties, as for example, when large, if accompanied with large Benevolence, it gives *executiveness*—and this should be its name.

When Benevolence is wanting, and Destructiveness is large, it may result in cruelty. But we regard that as its perverted rather than its normal action. Large Destructiveness when combined with intellect and a high moral sense, simply gives propelling power and executiveness.—*Ed.*

LOCATION.—Destructiveness (7, fig. 1) is situated immediately above the ear, and its development gives prominence to the skull at that point, and breadth to the center of the basilar region of the head, as shown in fig. 5. Fig. 6 shows the form given to the skull by its deficiency. When well developed it is easily distinguished.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL SIGNS.—In carnivorous animals—the lion, the tiger, and the wolf, for instance—the upper jaw projects forward of the lower; while in vegetable eaters the reverse is true, as seen in the sheep, the goat, the cow, etc. In carnivorous birds, the upper mandible is much longer than the lower, bending over, as in the eagle, the hawk, etc. It is believed that in man analogous physical peculiarities indicate dispositions allied to those of the class of animals to which the resemblance may be traced. Thus an individual, like that represented in fig. 7, in whom the upper jaw projects slightly beyond the lower, will be found to have large Destructiveness and to be particularly fond of animal food; while fig. 8 represents one who prefers vegetable food, and is adverse to the shedding of blood, Destructiveness being small.

In the carnivora, much of the character of the jaws, and consequently of the lower part of the face, depends upon the presence of the long canine teeth; and any improper enlargement of

these teeth in man indicates Destructiveness, and gives an air of savageness and ferocity.

“When very active, this propensity produces a quick step, a drawing up of the body to the head, and a stamping or striking down-

FIG. 8.—DESTRUCTIVENESS SMALL.

ward; also a wriggling of the head, like the motion of that of a dog in the act of worrying. It gives a dark expression to the countenance, and harsh and

discordant tones to the voice. If in a friendly converse with a person in whom the organ is large and Secretiveness small, one happens to touch on some irritating topic, in an instant the softness of Benevolence and the courtesy of Love of Approbation are gone, and the hoarse growl of Destructiveness indicates an approaching storm.”—*Combe*.

FUNCTION.—This is one of the organs given to man for self-preservation. It imparts the energy and executiveness necessary to enable us to overcome obstacles and remove or crush whatever is inimical to our welfare. It impels us to destroy in order not to be ourselves destroyed; to endure and to inflict pain, when necessary, as in a surgical operation; to kill the animals necessary for our subsistence; and even to take human life in defense of our lives, our liberties, or our country's safety. A delight in destruction, in giving pain for its own sake, in killing through revenge, malice, or a mere thirst for blood, are simply perversions of a beneficent faculty. Mr. Combe illustrates its necessity in man as follows:

“Let us imagine a community of men in whom no Destructiveness was found; who would reason

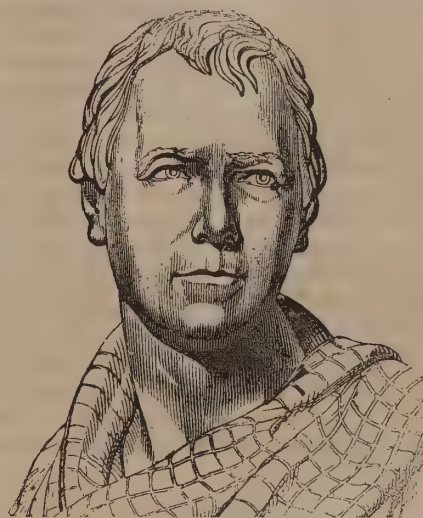


FIG. 9.—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

with, entreat, or flee from their adversaries, but never raise a weapon in their own defense: how speedily would the profligate and unprincipled flock to the mansions of such a people, as to their appropriate prey; and what contumelies and sufferings would they compel them to endure! But let them possess the propensity in question; let them, in short, raise their standard, and, like Scotland's monarch, inscribe on it, ‘*Nemo me impune lacesset*’—a motto inspired by Destructiveness and Conscientiousness combined; and let them act up to the spirit of the words by hurling vengeance on every wanton aggressor; and such a people will subsequently live in peace under their olive and their vine, protected by the terror with which this faculty inspires those who, but for it, would render the world a scene of horror and devastation. When any power is indispensable to human safety, Nature implants it in the mind; and such an instinct is Destructiveness.”

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES.—Poets largely endowed with this propensity, as were Scott and

Byron, make use of images drawn from scenes of destruction, bloodshed, and horror, and seem to delight in descriptions of carnage. The death-scene of Cormac Doil by Scott is conceived in the very spirit of Destructiveness:



FIG. 10.

And ‘venge’d young Allan well!
The spattered brain and bubbling blood
His’d on the half-extinguished wood;
The miscreant gasped and fell!

Byron's poem of “Darkness” exhibits the same spirit in a still more striking manner.

Busts of Caligula, Nero, Severus, Charles XII., and Catherine de Medicis present remarkable prominences in the place of this organ. It was large in the ancient Roman head generally, but comparatively small in the Greek. It is large in the heads of most savage nations, and especially so in those of the Caribs. The Hindoos generally have it small.

All deliberate murderers, in common with carnivorous animals, such as the lion, the tiger, and the wolf, have a large development of Destructiveness. Observe figs. 10 and 12 in contrast with figs. 11 and 13. It is also larger in men than in women, as indicated by the broader heads of the former, and the manifestations correspond.

PERVERSION.—Professor Bruggmans, of Leyden, told Dr. Spurzheim of a Dutch priest whose desire to kill and see killed was so great that he became chaplain of a regiment solely to have an opportunity of seeing men destroyed in battle.

“In the beginning of the last century,” Dr. Spurzheim says, “several murders were committed in Holland, on the frontiers of the province of Cleves. For a long time the murderer escaped



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.

detection, but at last suspicion fell on an old man, who gained his livelihood by playing on the violin at country weddings, in consequence of some expressions of his children; led before the

justice, he confessed thirty-four murders, and said that he had committed them without any cause of enmity, and without any intention of robbing, but only because he was extremely delighted with bloodshed. At Strasburg, two keepers of the cathedral having been assassinated, all efforts to discover the murderer for a long time were ineffectual; at last a postilion was shot by a clergyman called Frick. This monster had hired a post-chaise for the express purpose of satisfying his horrible propensity to destroy. Arrested, he confessed himself the murderer of both the keepers of the cathedral. This wretch was rich, and had never stolen. For his crimes he was condemned to be burned at Strasburg."

Fortunately for humanity, such examples as the

foregoing are very rare, but they show the terrible nature of this propensity when perverted and unrestrained by the higher sentiments.

DIGNITY. Lat. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy; Fr. *dignité*.—The state of being worthy or honorable; elevation of mind or character; honorableness; nobility of sentiment and action; true worth.—Webster.



FIG. 14.

Dignity comes from the action of self-esteem guided and restrained by the intellect and elevated by the moral sentiments. See SELF-ESTEEM.

MAN AND ANIMAL.

Those who read works on Physiognomy will appreciate the following, by Mrs. SWISSELM, who points out the resemblance of the trio of assassins to animals—Harold an ape, Payne a buffalo, and Atzerodt a panther. She says:

"You know, of course, the speculative philosophy which claims to trace a resemblance between every human being and some species of animal; I never saw three people together who so strongly illustrate this philosophy as the three male assassins who were executed last week. I think I could not have passed Harold on the street without mentally exclaiming, 'ape!' I have often been in the drug store he attended; and once, as he was putting up a small package for me, I became so interested in noticing his apish ways, that I caught myself on the eve of saying aloud, 'You monkey,' and found it necessary to make some remark to hide the thought I had so nearly expressed. When on trial, before I had recognized him as one I had seen elsewhere, that same thought came, 'What an ape!' And strange, his character, as given in trial, had the fidelity and cunning of the ape.

"Payne, on the other hand, was all bovine. Once a party of hunters described a buffalo hunt, in which they had been engaged three days before in Dakota. They were eloquent in their account of a fierce old bull, who stood to defend his dominion, while his family fled in dismay. They told of his charge first at one and then another of his would-be captors, and of the disdain with which he shook their bullets out of his matted

frontlet. I had not thought of the scene for years until I saw Payne sitting, erect and fearless, among his captors, and the whole picture then came up like a flash. The swell of the powerful muscles of the neck, spreading out to the shoulder, tapering in the jaw—the form of the spinal column from the waist to the top of the head, straight as an arrow, without that swell behind the ear which is said to indicate the social affections in the human head—the large, projecting jaws—the jutting brows, sloping forehead, and prominence above and a little back of the ear; but especially the large, pale gray eyes with their spot of white light, was the monarch of the prairie. His peculiar motion in tossing aside his hair added greatly to this resemblance, and I could well believe his assertion of no malice against Mr. Seward. He simply had a fierce delight in conflict, had been trained to believe that Mr. Seward was trespassing on his grazing lands—his divine right of owning and flogging his own slave, and charged at his pursuers like the wild buffalo on the plain.

"Atzerodt was a panther; the form and carriage of the head, the small green eyes, the motion of his hands, the very atmosphere around him spoke craftiness, deep and low, cruelty, cowardice. Whatever he did, or proposed to do, was for some immediate personal benefit. He could only spring for prey when he felt assured of success."

[When it is remembered that man possesses all the qualities of all the animals, including fish, birds, and reptiles, it seems less strange that he should resemble some one class of these more than another. One is bearish, another piggish, another apish, another sheepish, another gooseish, and another snakish—and it is a very common remark that a cunning man is "foxy." One resembles most a lion, another a horse, another a dog; still another exhibits the characteristics of a rat. And we notice birdlings among the girls, and great "geoses" among grown-up folks. Reader, what class of quadrupeds do you most resemble?]

A NEW HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.

WHEN Buckle, the profound English scholar, the patient investigator of scientific truths, the enthusiastic student of history, lay dying in a foreign land, the victim of excessive intellectual labor, his last words were, in the delirium of his fever, "My book! oh, my book!" There is something indescribably sad and touching in this death-wail over an unfinished work which had absorbed the whole strength of his manhood through each successive year. We all read with admiring reverence of the devotion, the elaborate preparation, the untiring industry with which he had given up his days to his "History of English Civilization."

Few of us dreamed that in our country there was a singularly modest, silent, unwearying scholar who, before Buckle conceived his undertaking, had sat down to the composition of a work of which the English historian's literary achievement, had it been completed, would have formed but a partial segment. Amos Dean, LL.D., of Albany, has for more than twenty years been

engaged in writing a history of civilization, of a scope and comprehensiveness of design beside which the efforts of Buckle and Guizot dwindle into comparative insignificance. Mr. Dean is now a man, I should say, of at least fifty-five years, but as hale and vigorous as one just entered on his prime.

For nearly twenty years he practiced law in the city of Albany, and while young compiled his standard work on medical jurisprudence; but for the last decade he has taken the active management of the Albany Law School, where he has delivered from one to two lectures a day. He was elected some years ago chancellor and professor of history in the University of Iowa, but resigned the position when he saw it would interfere with the execution of his appointed task. During nearly all this time he had been reading, studying, and collecting authorities for the literary undertaking to which he had consecrated his life. For the last ten years, denying himself the pleasures of society and shunning the allurements of office, he has devoted on an average eight hours of every week-day to the completion of his plan. Discarding any particular theory to which to bend his facts, he early decided on his own judgment that the great principles lying at the foundation of all historical development are included in what may be termed the six elements of humanity. These are, according to his division: 1. Industry; 2. Religion; 3. Government; 4. Society; 5. Philosophy; 6. Art.

According to this simple but all-comprehending method, he has pursued his labors with a quiet energy, an enthusiastic and patient devotion, a continuous industry, which are the sure exponents of a strong mind and an earnest purpose. He has appropriated a large share of his income to the purchase of books with direct reference to his great work, and he now has one of the finest private historical collections in our country. Most of his authorities were imported from England, and I saw on his shelves some rare volumes from the library of the lamented Buckle.

Mr. Dean has now completed his "History of Civilization," with the exception of interpolating such additions as the historic researches of the last twenty years have developed in regard to the early civilization of the East, and such modifications as scientific discoveries have made in the social and industrial aspects of modern times.

His great work closes with France and England as the two countries where the highest civilization has been attained, and when published must fill twelve or more volumes. It would seem that this is one of the most enthusiastic histories ever written, and the literary world will wait impatiently for its appearance. It will form a complete register of the world's progress, and place the name of its author in the front rank of historians. —L. J. BIGELOW, in the *N. Y. Evening Post*.

[We give place to the above with real satisfaction. Dr. Dean is not only a ripe scholar, but he is also a philosopher of the best school. He is thoroughly informed in Ethnology, Phrenology, and Psychology. We shall look for his book with deepest interest. Let it be given to the world at once. Our readers shall be fully informed in regard to THE NEW HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.]

On Ethnology.

True Christianity will gain by every step which is made in the knowledge of man.—*Spurzheim.*

AN OUTCAST RACE.

[The following extract, from a lecture delivered at a late meeting of the Ethnological Society (London) by W. Martin Wood, Esq., gives an interesting illustration of the decay of races, and tends to confirm one of the leading theories respecting the disappearance of the ancient dominant races of America.]

AN outcast race yet lingers in the island of Yesso, the most northern portion of the empire of Japan. These aborigines are named "Ainos," or "Mosinos"—the "all-hairy people"—this last being a Japanese term which marks their chief physical peculiarity. Their number is estimated at 50,000. Yesso is only separated from Nippon by the narrow strait of Tsougar; but the climate of the island is unpropitious, and its soil is barren, so that the Japanese have only occupied the southern portion. They number about 100,000, and dwell principally in the cities of Mats-mai and Hakodadi. The former city is the residence of the feudatory prince, who holds Yesso under fealty to the Tycoon of Yeddo. To this prince of Mats-mai the Ainos send a deputation every spring, who present a tribute of dried fish and furs, and do homage, and repeat a formal convention expressive of submission to the Japanese. The Ainos live quite in the interior of the island, and seldom show themselves at Hakodadi or Mats-mai, except when on their embassy in spring or autumn, when they come to exchange their dried fish and furs for rice and hunting-gear. Of a timid and shrinking attitude, these people seem utterly crushed in spirit by their long subjection and isolation. They are short in stature, of thick-set figure, and clumsy in their movements. Their physical strength is considerable, but besides that peculiarity, there would seem to be nothing by which an observer can recognize the possibility of the Ainos ever having possessed any martial prowess. The uncouthness and wildness of their aspect is calculated at first to strike the stranger with dismay and repugnance. Esau himself could not have been a more hairy man than are these Ainos. The hair of their heads forms an enormous bunch, and it is thick and matted. Their beards are very thick and long, and the greater part of their face is covered with hair, which is generally dark in color; but they have prominent foreheads and mild, dark eyes, which somewhat relieve the savage aspect of their visage. Their hands and arms, and, indeed, the greater part of their bodies, are covered with an abnormal profusion of hair. The natural color of their skin is somewhat paler than that of the Japanese, but it is bronzed by their constant exposure. The women of the Ainos, as if by default of the extraordinary endowments of their spouses, have a custom of staining their faces with dark blue for a considerable space around their mouths. The children they generally carry in a very singular fashion over their shoulders, and during a journey these tender charges are placed in a net and slung over the backs of their mothers. The children are lively and intelligent when little, but soon acquire the down-

cast aspect of their elders. Yet these strange people have a history, and though its details are lost, they cherish the remembrance that their forefathers were once the equals, if not the masters, of the Japanese. This is supposed to have been in the sixth century before Christ, at a period coeval with the reign of the first Mikado of Japan. The Ainos were then masters of the northern provinces of Nippon; but they appear to have become dispossessed of their land by the Japanese, and then were gradually driven across the Strait of Tsougar into Yesso. Their final subjugation was not accomplished until the close of the 14th century, when they were completely overcome by a Japanese general, and compelled to render tribute at Yeddo. As to the origin of the Ainos, we believe the whole college of ethnologists are at fault. Geographically considered, Yesso would seem to belong more to the Kurile Islands than to Japan; and the short stature of the Ainos, together with their ordinary method of hunting and fishing, remind one of the Kamtschatkans. Yet those tribes have none of that superabundance of hair which, being so striking a peculiarity of the Ainos, would be participated in to some noticeable degree by any race having affinity to them. Then the chief objection to a northern origin for the Ainos is that they persist in cherishing the tradition that their ancestors came from the west; that is, from some place in the direction of the Asiatic continent. Yet no tribe now found in Corea or Manchuria bears any resemblance to the Ainos. The interior of Asia, at least all the borders of Tartary and Siberia, have been explored by M. Huc, Mr. Fleming, or Mr. Atkinson, and as yet no hairy people have been found. The language of this outcast race affords no clue to their origin, for there seems no tongue, certainly none of Eastern Asia, which has affinity to theirs. They have no written characters, but have had their rude bards or sagas, who, in verses orally transmitted, have kept alive the memory of their ancient heroes, and their exploits on mountain and flood. The world will not quite lose these wild strains, for a French missionary, the Abbé Nermet, is preparing a translation of them, which will soon be published.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH—A CONTRAST DRAWN BY GUIZOT (with remarks in brackets).—When I say that in England the air is cold, in society as in the climate, I do not mean to say that the English people are cold; observation and my own experience have taught me the contrary. We not only meet among them lofty sentiments and ardent passions, but they are also very capable of profound affections, which, once entering into their hearts, become often as tender as they are deeply seated. [Which is not the case in France.] What they want is instinctive, prompt, universal sympathy; the disposition which, without special notice or tie, knows how to comprehend the ideas and sentiments of others, to humor or even to mingle with them, and thus to render the relations of life easy and agreeable. [As it is in France.] It is not that the English estimate social intercourse lightly, and are not extremely curious as to what others think or do; but their curiosity always requires

to accommodate itself to their dignity and timidity. [Large Self-Esteem and Cautiousness.] Through awkwardness or shyness, as much as through pride, they seldom exhibit what they really feel. [Large Secretiveness.] Hence results in their external relations and manners a deficiency of grace and warmth which chills and occasionally repulses [a more familiar Frenchman]. The English are right in attaching the highest importance to their internal life, to their home, and above all to the closeness of the conjugal tie. [Which is not the case in France.] They would not find in their country in public life that movement, variety, and facility, that harmony of all the relations which elsewhere and for many people almost supply the place of happiness. A foreigner, a man of intelligence, who had lived much in England, remarked to me: "If one were in good health, happy at home, and rich, it would be well to be an Englishman." The terms are too exacting, and there are in England, at least as much as elsewhere, many happy lives within more moderate conditions. But it is certain that to enjoy English society we must cling to domestic and serious gratifications rather than give ourselves up to the lighter employments of the world and the current of events. [Yes, solid roast beef and plum-pudding, washed down with ale, suits an Englishman's stomach much better than the French frogs, fricassees, and champagnes; and his cold cloudy climate contrasts unfavorably with the brightness and clearness of the soft sunny skies of beautiful France.]

CIVILIZATION AND THE HUMAN BRAIN.—At a late meeting of the Ethnological Society in London, Mr. Dunn read a paper "On the Influence of Civilization on the Brain of Man," in which he contended that education and moral culture produce changes in the form and size of the brain, which are manifested by the conformation of the skull. By the influence of civilization, he maintained, the skull of the negro may be altered from its original type, and may be rendered equal in its phrenological developments to the skull of a European. On the table were placed casts of the head of an individual at different periods of adult life, to show the changes that had been produced in the course of ten years.

[Wonderful! Have these Englishmen been sleeping the past forty years? Of course the skull changes according to the action of the mind on the brain; and of course the negro can be improved, and who can not? and of course every man's head changes as he grows older, wiser, or more wicked! These are all old doctrines, and the Ethnological Society should have found them out long ago. But the English are proverbially slow. What do they think of the Southern—slave—Confederacy now? What has become of their thirty million cotton loan? What are their prospects of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers?]

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—It is encouraging, and an evidence of the growth in liberality of our people when they seek knowledge in connection with science and religion. Prof. Morse has just given \$10,000 to the Union Theological Seminary to found a course of lectures on the Relations of Science and Religion. Mr. Ely, of New York, gives \$10,000 to found a similar course, to be given on the Evidences of Christianity, and Messrs. Brown Brothers give \$10,000 to endow a Hebrew professorship. Mr. Dodge led the way by giving \$12,500, since which the seminary has received upward of \$150,000, all in the interest of religion and science. The world moves.

Our Social Relations.

Oh, happy they—the happiest of their kind—
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.—*Thomson.*

LOVE AND LOVERS.

(SECOND ARTICLE.)

Does any one suppose for an instant that he is not interested in the topic at present under discussion? Then, with all due deference to his common sense and reasoning powers, we beg leave to tell him that he is. There is no non-intervention policy where love is concerned. Either he has loved, does love, or will love. As for anybody being calloused into a state of total indifference—don't tell us; we know better! It is a part of our creed, upon this all-engrossing subject, that old bachelors and old maids, unlike poets, are made, not born. By some outside influence or other they have been warped out of their natural tendency. We have seen green roses; we have also heard of black swans and sea-serpents; nevertheless, we believe that green roses, black swans, and sea-serpents are not according to the general order of things. Rather uncomfortable exceptions than otherwise—and so it is with old bachelors and old maids. As for the assertions we sometimes hear of single blessedness being a matter of taste or preference, that is simply ridiculous! Who do people suppose is going to believe it?

We all know the popular idea of an old bachelor—a dried-up, snuffy little man, who is exceedingly irascible, and has more whims than there are days in the year, but in many cases it is an exceedingly erroneous type. We could point out old bachelors who are perfectly running over with sunshine and good-humor—who come into your house like the glow of a September day, and bring an irresistible atmosphere of comfort and contentment along with them—who plaster up the baby's cut finger, and bring Johnny's lopsided kite into perpendicular perfection, and perform intricate surgical operations on Susy's damaged doll, and know just exactly what spring to touch in the family mechanism, and when to touch it—old bachelors that young men resort to and confide in, simply because they can't help it—old bachelors that the girls declare are “darlings,” and cling round with a trustfulness they can hardly account for themselves. Now, such a man as this has no business to be an old bachelor. What a magnificent husband he would have made for somebody—what a waste of raw material there was when he made up his mind that his other half wasn't to be found! Of course we believe in free-will on these matters, but ought not there to be a law compelling such jolly old bachelors to make some forlorn woman comfortable for life by marrying her at once? To be sure there ought, and for our part, we don't know what our legislators are all thinking about!

Just so it is with old maids. How many households we know where the unmarried aunt or sister or daughter is a sublunar edition of the guardian angel! If there is a torn jacket to be mended, or an importunate letter to write, or a

sick child to be watched with, or a troublesome visitor to be entertained, what a blessing in the family is a patient, sweet-voiced, all-enduring old maid! How many of them are literally lambs of sacrifice on the household altar! We do not believe in this self-immolation. There has been some essential mistake in the progress of events, or such old maids would never be!

Whose fault is it, then, that there are so many of these solitary pilgrims along the highway of life? That would be rather a difficult question to answer—yet we believe that it is in many instances the fault of parents. There is not enough thought and time and consideration devoted to this inevitable requisite, Love. It is kept too much in the background. How many years are given to preparing young people for professions, trades, and occupations—how much counsel and advice are heaped around these topics—and yet how little importance is attached to the very influence which will probably be the turning-point of their lives! No wonder there are so many unhappy marriages! If we could only remember that boys and girls are not to be educated for lawyers, merchants, school-teachers, or housekeepers alone, but for husbands and wives as well!

The first entrance of young people into what is called society marks a most critical epoch in their lives. Their tastes are generally unformed—their preferences undecided—their manners more or less crude, according to the domestic atmosphere in which they have been reared; and yet they are expected to acquit themselves creditably in every emergency that may arise. Is it singular that they become a little bewildered in the novel situation, and occasionally say and do very foolish things? “Young folks aren't as sensible as they were in my time,” says the grumbling elder. Perhaps not—but who is to blame? Parents should be at hand to guide and direct their children at this important season—to suggest a thousand little things—to give an almost imperceptible check to almost imperceptible faults and tendencies, and to lead conversation into a refining and elevating channel instead of allowing it to degenerate into mere gossip. Share their talk, their sympathies, their pleasures. Never let them suppose for a moment that you are too old or too wise to be interested in what interests them. “Don't talk so much about the gentlemen, my dear—it don't sound well,” is Mrs. Brown's caution to her impulsive little daughter, and the consequence is that the girl's sympathies are sealed up at once, and Mrs. Brown, months afterward, wonders “why Mary Ann don't confide in her a little more.” Let little Mary Ann talk; as long as she talks freely to her mother, there is no great harm in her selection of a subject! Mr. Smith considers it a witty thing to rally Tom unmercifully the moment he discovers Tom's shy partiality for the blue-eyed damsel who lives across the street. Tom is but mortal, and naturally Tom feels hurt, and would cut out his tongue sooner than betray his inward sensations to the sarcastic paterfamilias. Oh, the folly of parents in some things! The nonsense of sixty is the sweetest kind of sense to sixteen; and the father and mother who

renew their own youths in that of their children may be said to experience a second blossoming of their lives. Teach them to talk to you of their friends and companions. Let the girls chat freely about gentlemen if they wish. It is far better to control the subject than to forbid it. Don't make fun of your boy's shamefaced first love, but help him to judge the article properly. You would hardly send him by himself to select a coat or a hat—has he not equal need of your counsel and assistance in selecting that much more uncertain piece of goods, a sweetheart?

There is a great deal of popular nonsense talked and written about the folly of our girls contracting early marriages. It is not the early marriage that is in fault, it is the premature choice of a husband. Only take time enough about selecting the proper person, and it is not of much consequence how soon the minister is called in. Keep him on trial a little while, girls; look at him from every possible point of view, domestic or foreign. Don't be deluded by the hollow glitter of handsome features and prepossessing manners. A Greek nose or a graceful brow will not insure conjugal happiness by any means. A husband ought to be like a watertight roof, equally serviceable in sunny or rainy weather. And bear in mind that a charming lover does not necessarily make a good husband.

Moreover, it is not best to lose sight of the fact that mere passing fancy is not love. It is easy to imagine one's self captivated by a pleasant face, a winning tongue, or a fascinating manner—to fall unconsciously into a day-dream in which the center-piece is *one* figure. Nearly every woman has half a dozen such little life-episodes, before the genuine, all-absorbing experience comes, and nearly every man can count them by the dozen. The great error lies in misconstruction; in taking it for granted that the transient sparkle is the real steady flame. Society is an infinite benefit in such cases as these. Very few who have reaped the advantage of extended social intercourse are apt to make this very serious mistake, whereas the reserved student and unsophisticated country girl too often find their happiness wrecked on no more formidable a rock than a passing fancy. Change of air is frequently prescribed to sufferers from physical ailments, and change of beaux and belles will be found quite as beneficial to those who are sighing under the influences of the little blind god! There is a good deal of the caoutchouc element about these human hearts of ours, if we only knew it!

Yet we would by no means allow the inference that there is no such thing as genuine love at first sight. We are differently constituted, and it would be easy to point to more than one instance where the first love has been the last and most constant—the one great, intense passion of a lifetime. Some plants blossom only once in a century, and some hearts are modeled after the same plan. May there be many more of them in this prosaic world! In the mean time, however, we deal only in general averages, and, unromantic though the assertion may seem, we nevertheless believe it to be an incontrovertible fact, that if every man or woman married his or her “first love,” there would be considerably more quar-

reling in domestic life than at present. Therefore we would advise our young friends seriously to examine their feelings, and not to take it for granted that they must necessarily be in love because their hearts pulsate a trifle more rapidly when somebody comes into the room, or because they are temporarily fascinated by brilliant conversational powers, or the sparkle of wit and talent. Wait a little, and time will be pretty sure to solve the riddle for you, unless you complicate it hopelessly with your own folly. Remember that the leisure of a whole lifetime lies before you, and do not be in too great a hurry. It is a very simple and easy thing to select a companion, but when it comes to a question of separation, death alone can loose the knot.

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLYS.

TRYING HOUR OF MARRIED LIFE.

WHEN the honeymoon passes away, setting behind dull mountains, or dipping silently into the stormy sea of life, the trying hour of married life has come. Between the parties there are no more illusions. The feverish desire of possession has gone, and all excitement receded. Then begins, or should, the business of adaptation. If they find they do not love one another as they thought they did, they should double their assiduous attention to one another, and be jealous of everything which tends in the slightest way to separate them. Life is too precious to be thrown away in secret regrets or open differences. And let me say to every one to whom the romance of life has fled, and who are discontented in the slightest degree with their conditions and relations, begin this reconciliation at once.

Renew the attentions of earlier days. Draw your hearts close together. Talk the thing all over. Acknowledge your faults to one another, and determine that henceforth you will be all in all to each other, and my word for it, you shall find in your relation the sweetest joy earth has for you. There is no other way for you to do. If you are not happy at home you must be happy abroad; the man or woman who has settled down upon the conviction that he or she is attached for life to an uncongenial yoke-fellow, and that there is no way to escape, has lost life; there is no effort too costly to make which can restore to its setting upon the bosom the missing pearl.

[Sensible advice, to which we may add, that just in proportion as the beginners become agreed, will they assimilate and become as one in spirit, and to resemble each other in body as well as in mind.

Again, children born in happy and loving wedlock will be more comely, more beautiful, more perfect. Children born in *unhappy* wedlock are less favorably organized, less happily disposed, less comely and beautiful. Loving parents, loving children; quarreling parents, quarreling children. This is the rule. Therefore, for the sake of posterity, we are in duty bound to cultivate the more amiable qualities, and keep the passions in subjection. One of the means by which to do this is to "know ourselves;" and another, to act according to the precepts of the Christian religion. Grace comes by seeking.]

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. AMERICAN ART AND ARTISTS.

In the recent exhibition of the National Academy of Design, particularly in the works of those artists who are understood to especially represent American art—the members and academicians of the institution—we have to again experience a very great disappointment. Instead of marked improvement we find a still more unfavorable comparison is to be instituted with the works that come to us from cotemporary artists abroad. Not that the works of our artists—except in landscape pictures—have usually compared successfully with the artists of the Old World, but that the *great disparity* that has so long existed *should continue no longer*. We are a firm believer in the universal Yankee Nation, and think that the American mind has given evidence in every field of science and art of a capacity for the highest development, and with the exception of the fine arts, there is no branch of science, literature, or the useful arts in which Americans have not taken the highest positions attainable. That it has not been so in painting is almost inexplicable. 'Tis true we have some few bright lights, but it is the fact that we have had a *few* who have taken high positions in the world of art that makes us feel more sensitively that there should be more. Aside from our landscape painters, Hart, Church, Bierstadt and others, we are almost unrepresented in the schools of historic, sacred, and genre pictures. We mean that we are unrepresented by men of distinguished genius, whose pictures rise beyond mediocrity and who will leave a name behind them. Even the war, which has developed, it would seem, the people of our whole country—both men and women—into a mass of thinkers, has failed to arouse the dormant energies or put life and studiousness into our artists.

It is idle to talk longer of the lack of opportunity for our artists to develop. Does Ed. Frerre or Messiaen get the inspiration for their little red-cheeked, ragged boys and girls, apple-women, or garret scenes, studying the classic poses of the Apollo? or did our own Eastman Johnson conceive his "Old Kentucky Home," or "Wounded Drummer Boy," from strolling through the art treasures of the Vatican? Not a bit of it. They all devoted years, long patient years, to the careful study and practice of drawing. They did not go to bed with the idea that some bright morning they would awake and find themselves great—endowed with all the powers of a Horace Vernet or Paul Delaroche. Our artists do not seem to yet understand that it is true "there is no royal road to art," but that eminence in art as well as in science and literature is secured only by hard, long enduring, and patient industry. It is by such means and such only that our most distinguished artists have obtained their high positions. We personally know this of the artists we have named, and that they are careful, patient students of art *now*. We have been told that Eastman Johnson, whose pictures of the "Old Kentucky Home," "Savoyard," "Pestal," and other works of art were published by Rockwood & Co., two or three years ago, devoted a good share of twelve years at the Hague, the most of

which he gave to the study and practice of *drawing*. Was it the place in which he studied? No, it was the *way* he studied.

Even in that subordinate department of painting portraiture, they have in this year's exhibition risen to but a low grade of mediocrity, and surely do not surpass the portraits that come from our first-class photographic establishments, and in their fidelity to the originals fall short even of that standard.

Has the art of thinking become a lost art to our artists? Have all the stories of love, of war, of domestic felicity been told? Is there no new phase to joy, to grief, or the other passions of the human soul? Is there no new sentiment, no new bit of pathos or startling romance of history or fiction to be represented by the art of arts. Has the long agony of four years' war such as the world never saw, left us with no "stories of battle" to be told with the pencil or brush?

Barrenness of fancy is not, however, the greatest fault of our artists. Many that we know are exceedingly prolific in designs, but find themselves entirely unable to express their thoughts. If one is unable to write and spell correctly, rhetorical gifts are of no avail. To draw well is the orthography of art, so to speak—'tis the foundation of all.

We therefore beg our artists—particularly our art students—to be students in earnest. Let them be unceasing, untiring in their devotion to their pursuit. Study patiently and carefully the foundation of success in art, drawing. Do not long for classic models; study well and delineate carefully those at present accessible, and let them remember that when they can correctly draw a pump-handle, they have made good progress toward successfully following the more graceful lines of the Venus de Medici.

STUNTED.—It came out in a case before an English police court, lately, that a practice exists among beggars to keep their children from growing, by feeding them with gin, so as to insure always having a baby to attract compassion. In the case before the court, a child four years old was stunted so as not to appear more than twelve months old.

[Thus, for grog and for beer will dissipated parents destroy the bodies of their children. What a blessing it would be to such children if taken away from such parents and placed where they could grow into manhood or womanhood? On the other hand, there are indulgent mothers who continue to stuff, stuff, stuff the poor little innocents with all sorts of sweetmeats, confectionery, etc., that they die of repletion. Still others, who keep their children shut up in air-tight apartments till they die for want of breath. Others trot, shake, and rock the little things into the other world. It requires some care, knowledge, and practical common sense to know just how to keep the little ones alive; and we would make it a duty for every young lady to read that excellent treatise by Dr. Combe, new edition, on INFANCY—its Proper Management, before becoming a mother. If there were less ignorance on the part of young mothers, there would be less infantile mortality in civilized communities.]

Education.

ELECTRICITY, AND SOME OF ITS MOST WONDERFUL EFFECTS.

Most scientific men consider that electricity consists of two elemental characteristics, which they style positive and negative; while others claim that the first is the redundant, and the second the defective state of the same element. That two substances charged with positive electricity repel each other, as do two negatives; and that a negatively charged body will attract a positively charged body; while two or more bodies, each having a status of positive and negative electricity, will preserve an equipoise of attraction and repulsion for each other, as do the atoms composing a single body. These fundamental facts comprise our main elemental knowledge of electricity; while we possess a large variety of ascertained electric phenomena, from which inductive reasoning leads to a widespread connection with material characteristics.

ELECTRICITY ALL-PERVADING.

In its two-fold character of negative and positive, it is attractive and repellant, also exerting a constructive and destructive, as well as a contractive and expansive influence, pervading all materiality, from great globes to infinitesimal forms; occupying the pores or interstices between all atoms composing bodies, uniting its duality throughout the mass, preventing entire solidity, and rendering separation of the molecules more or less difficult, dependent upon the excess of the negative or positive principle present in the body—manifesting itself particularly upon the surface. Among these effects we may note that this subtle material occupies the unfathomable realms of space, as evidenced in that all-pervading material which produces light, heat, gravitation, and repulsion, thereby holding the countless bodies of space in their harmonious rounds, as well as being the original cause of their construction and elemental changes. It vivifies all animal and vegetable life by its reciprocal attraction and repulsion, in the disposition of all their elements. Most meteorological phenomena, such as clouds, haze, fogs, rain, snow, thunder and lightning, etc., are electric. Endosmose and exosmose are probably the effect of electric affinity, conducted through living tissue, or damp walls, thus rendered permeable; and this process is suggestive of the multiplication of animal cells.

ELECTRICITY OF CLIMATES.

The earth, as a mass, is negatively electric, and hence attracts the sun. High regions in northern latitudes are generally negative, and rain is always negative, hence the low limit of perpetual snow on our northern mountains as compared with that of the tropics, where the greatest amount of positive electricity accumulates from the perpendicular rays of the sun. These perpendicular rays are in much greater excess over a given surface of the earth than the oblique rays; hence inter-tropical regions concentrate more of the positive elements, which is heat-giving and the cause of climatic changes, thus

mainly depending upon the position of the sun. South winds, in winter, mingle this excess of positive electricity with our, then, negative excess, thus ameliorating our cold. Lightning and auroras are electric illuminations, in which the positive element is in excess. Galvanism and magnetism are only different forms of electric expression, and by their aid we have the mariner's compass, and a vast range of chemical aggregations, dissolutions, and reconstructions; while our great telegraphic system subserves the intellectual world. All bodies when in motion, or coming in contact, develop or impart electric action, as when our atmosphere is disturbed by waves from light, heat, or sound, arising from the concussion of atom upon atom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND HEAT.

The philosophy of electric light and heat may be thus stated: In the act of restoring electric equilibrium, from a positively charged to a negatively disposed body, in which more or less of light and heat are developed, is not caused by the burning or consumption of the positive element, but from the burning or simply heating of the intermediate opposing elements, in consequence of the friction or concussion produced by its rapid passage. In the case of lightning, the concentrated stroke burns the contiguous opposing air, or other body, with which it may come in contact, with intense force. In the case of the planets, the positive element, drawn from the sun by their many points of attraction, is so diffused and subdivided, that a constant stream is attracted to them, producing light and heat diffusively; analogously with the charged Leyden jar, when discharged in a concentrated form, produces intense light and heat; but when drawn by a negative brush to its many points, develops continuous streams of mild light and heat. Solar light and heat being developed from contiguous materials, which oppose their passage, as air or more ponderable matter with which they come in contact, can not, therefore, be developed in the unresisting ethereal medium of space, and analogously with the charged Leyden jar, can not be developed in the photosphere of the sun; hence the photosphere of the sun is as cool as the charged Leyden jar. The production of solar electric light and heat always evolves a change in the elements with which it comes in contact, but itself not being consumed, this prime necessity of creation is an eternally preserved power.

The electric phenomena of evaporation and that of a soap-bubble may thus be proved identical. Heat acting on the surface of water expands the contained air, and as this air emerges in infinitesimal parts, it is positively electric, and therefore attracts from the negative water a pellicle of that element, which surrounds the atom of air in the form of a globule, and this constitutes evaporation. Heated air, or a light gas, forced through a pipe-bowl of soap-suds, becomes, by the same electric action, enveloped with its distended pellicle of moisture, and emerges in the form of a bubble or globule, which also rises by its superior lightness; only in the latter case a larger globule is formed and more air contained, in consequence of the tenacious soap requiring

more air to force a passage, and its greater strength in holding the required quantity of air, as its soapy moisture breaks from the remaining suds, than water alone could do; but the same electric phenomena of atmospheric attraction for water arising from air forcing its passage from such liquid, operates alike in both cases. Thus originates suspended moisture and the formation of clouds, fogs, etc., for the ultimate deposition of dew, mist, rain, snow, and hail depending upon the amount of negative electricity then in the atmosphere. The specific gravity of water makes it impossible for that element, however subdivided, to rise into our atmosphere, unless distended and inclosing a lighter gas in the form of a globule, as a square inch of water weighs as much as seven hundred and seventy square inches of air.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIGHTNING, ETC.

The philosophy of lightning, thunder, rain, etc., may be thus stated, at the expense of some repetition. Positively electrified atoms of heated air escaping from water, which is negatively electric, their mutual attraction surrounds each atom of air with a distended pellicle of water in the form of a globule, which constitutes evaporation, while these globules in countless numbers rise by their superior lightness into the atmosphere, and accumulate in the form of clouds, which are positively electric. These clouds augment until the attraction of the negative earth, or of large bodies of water, which are also negative, expands and bursts the vesicles, with a simultaneous ignition of the atmosphere, by the escaped positive fluid (which in the act of restoring electric equilibrium, by the rapidity of its movement, intensely heats all opposing elements), produces the collective crash or roar of thunder, and the disengaged positive element descends to the globe, or attracted to some neighboring, previously discharged cloud, in the form of lightning; while the pellicles of water forming the vesicles or globules, at the moment of disruption, are thrown together and precipitate themselves in the form of drops of rain. In continued rains, without lightning, the same disengagement of the positive fluid takes place from the suspended vesicles, as hovering clouds succeed each other; only in this case being less highly charged with positive electricity, there is less violence in its withdrawal, the positive gradually yielding the suspended pellicles of moisture to the disrupting negatively attracting earth.

Clouds descend upon mountains because of the negative attraction of the latter for the positive elements of the former; but being lightly charged with the positive, only part with that element in immediate contact with the earth, and thus no lightning is produced. There they deposit moisture upon every object with which they come in contact, in consequence of yielding only the contiguous positive element, which disrupts the vesicles and sets the pellicles of water free upon every attracting negatively charged object. The same principle applies to fogs, which are only clouds hovering over the plains or lowlands, where they deposit their moisture. The deposition of dew is attributable to the same cause,

from disrupted vesicular moisture previously suspended, as in the case of fogs. Evaporation from boiling water is similarly produced.

The presence of vesicular formed clouds or fogs ameliorates the severity of winter cold, in consequence of their being charged with positive electricity, which dispenses heat to the then negative earth, as the vesicles break and deposit their moisture.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.

Water when heated expands in bulk, that is, like our bodies when heated, the pores are opened, enlarged; or in other words, the particles of water are separated by the expansion of its contained air, which is due to an excess of the expansive or repellant properties of positive electricity. Water when cooling contracts by expelling its contained air, until near freezing, when it rapidly expands into adhering crystals of ice, which thus makes the mass specifically lighter than uncongealed water; and this crystalline adhesion is due to the attractive properties of negative electricity.

The sensation of heat or cold in animal bodies is caused by the presence of this same subtle materiality, positive or negative electricity in excess, producing expansion or contraction of our bodies; in the former the pores are opened, and the fluids of the body, equally expanded, are driven out through every open pore, and we then experience the sensation called heat; while in the latter the body is contracted in dimensions, reduced to greater solidity, causing the pores to close, when the fluids of the body escape mainly through the action of the internal animal mechanism; and these effects of negative electricity in excess are what we call cold.

THE FIVE SENSES.

The animal nervous system is composed of many electric cords pervading our bodies, and ramifying from all parts to the sensorium of the brain, which becomes, through these electric nerve-cords, the seat of sensation for everything affecting their outer extremities on the surface of the body, including all the five senses, and the delicate impressions which their high nervous organization is capable of transmitting; while by reflex electro-magnetic action upon the muscles, they convey the behests of the mind to and for muscular action.

The organs of sight and hearing are subject to electric action, propagated by atmospheric waves in trembling vibrations to these senses, and by superinduced vibratory friction playing upon these delicately organized senses, must disengage a certain amount of electricity, and the supply thus sent along the nerves to the sensorium, depends upon the amount of friction, and that upon the number of vibrations, which color on the one and tone on the other effect. As we know that different colors and different tones are each distinguished by their ascertained number of vibrations, these in turn are, as above described, sufficient to produce the distinctive electric effects, which constitute those discriminating mental sensations, when propagated from the organs of sight and hearing to the brain.

Doubtless the sense of taste is communicated by a disengagement of electricity, through chem-

ical action of the saliva overlying the organs of taste, upon the materials presented. The sensation of feeling, besides that from concussion, wounds, and disease, has been described above, in the conveyance of heat and cold. That of smell, produced by material odor, is electrically disseminated by vibratory touch coming in contact with the nerves of the nasal organ. Thus all the animal senses are affected by different kinds and degrees of touch. The atoms of odor, being subject to the positive and negative elements of electricity, repulsion and attraction, and with these in equilibrium is explained the great length of time in which some odors, as musk, are retained, in close proximity to the mass from which they are derived, pervading the atmosphere around to a limited extent, without appreciable loss, until the positive or repulsive element prevails, when they are finally dissipated.

ELECTRICITY AS AN AGENT IN CREATION.

Every arrangement of particles, producing aggregation in symmetrical forms, is doubtless owing to the attractive properties of electricity, whether the same be an animal cell or a vegetable or mineral crystal in their simple or compound varieties; and all dissolutions, whether organic or inorganic, are doubtless due to the repellant forces of this same element, which evidences its cosmical importance, as the main mechanical agency in material constructions, dissolutions, and reconstructions, equally the visible as the invisible cause of most material phenomena.

It is a pleasure thus to trace the creative adaptability of material laws for the aggregation of existing forms, and to behold in the chain of organic and inorganic existences the connecting links which harmoniously bind them, through such simple universal laws, into one grand whole.

With our present knowledge of the universal connection of creation with electricity, all nature becomes invested, to the minds of thinking beings, with a mysterious interest, in which even the friction and pressure of our footsteps on the air and ground excite electric action, as well as the motion of our bodies in the ethereal medium in which we are immersed. Bodily activity excites electro-magnetism within us, and develops electric action from every object with which we come in contact, and hence the healthful excitement of appropriate labor. Animal organization, development, and intellectual knowledge of the world, as expressed through the senses, are dependent upon electric action, as all our muscular activity is based upon the stimulus of electro-magnetism. We respire the electrized air, thus unconsciously giving vitality to our bodily functions, which work incessantly without our volition, and by undulatory waves of the air we breathe, coming in measured cadence of numbers from every object emitting light and sound, impressing a corresponding electric action upon our organs of sight and hearing, and thus by the intelligent aid of experience alone the mental eye beholds, through the mysterious agency of this subtle fluid, the widespread glories of nature;

while the mentally discriminating ear catches the harmonious as well as discordant vibrations emanating from every concussion. Electricity, too, is an important element in vegetable aggregations, and indeed of all other forms of crystallization, while chemical affinities are due to its subtle attraction, and its other expression, magnetism, aggregating the metals and disposing their lines of direction. The motion of the winds and waves, the swaying boughs and trembling leaves, excite electric action, while imperceptible evaporation gathers, and winds transport this mysterious element for active operations elsewhere. The very stones are impressed with a character, when we pause to think that their combined atoms hold within their embrace this same subtle element, which by the mere act of friction we can make manifest, and by a little application of science, collect and ignite. In brief, electricity, in its varied forms of expression, is the grand cosmical agency connecting all matter in harmonious unity.

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y.

CHAS. E. TOWNSEND.

THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And, like a sunset down the sea,
Slopes gradual, and the night wind cold
Comes whispering sad and chillingly;
And locks are gray

At winter's day,
And eyes of saddest blue behold
The leaves all dreary drift away,
And lips of faded coral say,
There comes a time when we grow old.
There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leap as leap the laughing main,
Are dead to all save memory,

As prisoner in his dungeon chain,
And dawn of day
Hath passed away,
The moon hath into darkness rolled,
And by the embers wan and gray,
I hear a voice in whisper say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

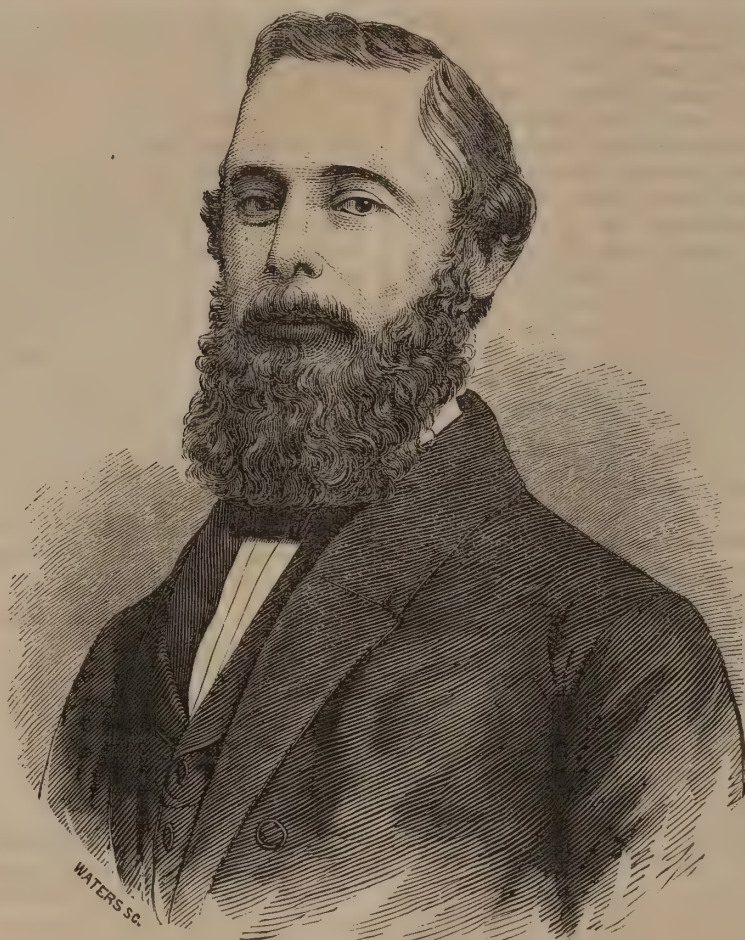
There comes a time when manhood's prime
Is shrouded in the mist of years,
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!

But O! the spark
That kindles youth to hues of gold
Still burns with clear and steady ray,
And fond affections lingering say,
There comes a time when we grow old.
There comes a time when laughing spring
And golden summer cease to be;
And we put on the autumn robe
To tread the last declivity.

But now the slope,
With rosy hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold—
Another dawn with fairer light,
While watchers whisper through the night,
There comes a time when we grow old.

THE SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.—Gov. Fenton reports the schools of New York in a highly prosperous condition. Number of children in the State between 5 and 21 years of age, 1,307,822; number attending school the past year, 881,144; number of teachers, 27,461; number of districts, 11,459; of school-houses, 11,457; receipts, \$4,583,757 48; expenditures, \$4,605,770 66.

A very good show for a single State. But we shall soon surpass this, and double our population and the number of our schools, if all do their duty.



PORTRAIT OF FREDERIC N. GISBORNE

FREDERIC N. GISBORNE.

PORTRAIT, CHARACTER, AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE following description of Mr. Gisborne was made in 1859.

You have a large brain with a vigorous and healthy body. You are capable of accomplishing more than an ordinary amount of labor.

You are ardent, excitable, impulsive, and can throw your whole spirit into your work. You have naturally a strong muscular organization, and are prepared to put forth vigorous effort, if necessary. Your phrenological developments indicate cautiousness and forethought, manliness, pride, independence, elevation of feeling, and consciousness of your own importance; are anxious to take care of your character, and are very sensitive with reference to what is said against it, particularly public criticism or censure. You also have promptness, and, when opposed, exhibit will and tenacity of purpose, but you keep a sharp eye on whatever will affect your position in society. You are usually cautious, guarded, and circumspect, manifesting a consistency of conduct that enables you to appear well in society. You are also sanguine, cheerful, and lively, disposed to anticipate and look on the bright side of the future. You are executive, have considerable force, and you do with your might what you do.

You have a strong appetite, good digestion, and enjoy the luxuries of the table. You are benevolent, and like to make others happy. You are ingenious, can readily devise ways and means, and have decided talent for engineering and mechanism. You have a strong imagination, and are disposed to take rather extravagant views. Ideality and Imitation being large, you are enabled to represent a thing in glowing colors. You enjoy oratory, and everything highly wrought and well represented; are decidedly witty, and capable of enjoying fun, and can make it on proper occasions. You have a versatile intellect, are quick of observation, and have a correct perception of forms and outlines, and are a good judge of the quality and condition of things. Your talents for scholarship are favorably developed; you are neat, systematic, and fond of order, and capable of arranging your business methodically; are ready in figures, and good in local memory and knowledge of places. Your reasoning organs are large; you love to think, and to be employed on that which requires thought and understanding; have remarkable talents for a teacher, and could succeed in a profession which requires thought and judgment. You are also intuitive in your perceptions of character; are able to read the minds of others, and feel yourself acquainted with persons after a short interview, and are capable of rendering yourself agreeable to all. You are rather warm-

hearted, friendly, affectionate, and social; not particularly fond of children, nor extravagantly fond of woman, still enjoy female society, and feel at home when in the company of the lively and the witty; have fair application of mind, and ability to concentrate your thoughts on one thing. You would do well in a manufacturing business, or in a public position where there were chances to advance and improve in public favor. You are not particularly penitent, conscientious, or morbid in your sense of duty and obligation. Your sense of honor has more influence than your sense of justice. You have more disposition to comply with Divine laws than to respect the obligations which human laws impose. You are not particularly inclined to worship and venerate, and do not look up to superiors reverently. More veneration, spirituality, and trust would improve you.

BIOGRAPHY.

Frederic Newton Gisborne, from whom was obtained the first practical idea of the Atlantic telegraph, was the projector of the electric telegraph from St. John's to Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and by his energy and personal application to the herculean labor, the hitherto unexplored parts of that very unpromising region of our continent were traversed and mapped, in anticipation of that great undertaking. Mr. F. N. Gisborne is the eldest son of Hartley P. Gisborne, Esq., Manchester, England.

An elegant testimonial was a few years ago presented to Mr. Gisborne by the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland; the following inscription is attached to the testimonial: "Presented to Frederic Newton Gisborne, as a testimonial of the high esteem entertained for him by the community of Newfoundland, and for the indomitable energy he displayed in traversing the hitherto unexplored regions of the island, preparatory to the introduction of the electric telegraph, as well as to mark the universal admiration of his successful endeavors and scientific ability in carrying out that enterprise, which he himself projected. '*Labor omnia vincit.*' 1856." The design of this valuable piece of plate is bold, and highly characteristic of the subject portrayed. At the summit of a rocky eminence (in frosted silver) stands a figure of Science, with a wreath of immortelles in her upraised and extended left hand, ready to crown the deserving enterprise—a figure of Roman character, with a hatchet in one hand, evincing vigor and determination, and in the other a pair of compasses, indicative of skill and calculation—has struggled to nearly the highest point, and is handing the compass to Science. The rocky heights are studded here and there with North American fir trees. Upon the front of the base an oval is formed by a cable, and within the coil is the inscription; on the opposite side is represented a vessel at sea, laying down the cable for the electric telegraph. A group of seals and a group of beavers occupy parts of the space between these. There are also engraved representations of American scenery, with Indian wigwams. The specific character of the testimonial is further indicated by the whole being encircled by telegraph posts and wires.

JAMES M. ASHLEY.

PORTRAIT, CHARACTER, AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THIS gentleman is endowed by nature with a temperament favorable to energy and endurance. He has every mark of excellent health, power, and long life. He has an ample chest, which gives copious breathing power, enabling him to revitalize his blood so that it goes laden with life-power through the system, to give it ample support. He has excellent digestion, hence his body is well nourished. His circulation is free and vigorous, and thus the great functions of life are admirably fulfilled.

His brain is not too large for his body, consequently it is well sustained and always in working order. His brain is rather large at the base, and this gives him in the realm of intellect a very practical cast of thought, a ready mind, a first-rate memory of facts, details, and incidents, and gives him always a command of what he knows. Passing backward from the brow, we find Alimentiveness, Destructiveness, Combaticiveness, and all the social organs prominent. These give force, courage, energy, heartiness, and that stalwart enthusiasm which dares to grapple with whatever is in its way of progress and does violence to his ideas of right and propriety; and the social forces enable him to call out the aid and co-operation of others. His Firmness and Self-Esteem are large enough to give him confidence and stability.

He has reverence for whatever is good and great, and much more than a common degree of sympathy and kindliness. He is just in his intercourse with the world, and claims justice from and for all. His strong sympathy makes him generous and hearty in his support of the cause of the weak; and, joined to his strong social affections, gives him that geniality that makes him popular and enables him to mold and guide men almost at will. He has a keen, critical mind, not so much inclined to profoundness in philosophy as to be practical. As a debater, he criticises sharply whatever custom or argument is at war with his idea of propriety and duty.

He reads character instantly, and is able to adapt himself to almost any individual or class of persons, and also knows how to act on them to the best advantage; hence he is popular and very influential.

He has Mirthfulness, and knows how to put a playful phase on everything that has in it wit and humor. He has more kindness than smoothness, more reverence and respect than urbanity, and has more fortitude, self-reliance, earnestness, affection, and enthusiasm than falls to the lot of most men.

BIOGRAPHY.

Hon. James M. Ashley, whose likeness we here furnish, has been for the past six years representative in Congress from the tenth congressional district of the State of Ohio. He was unanimously nominated and re-elected last fall for a fourth term. Mr. Ashley's congressional career has been marked from the commencement for the zeal, fidelity, and ability with which he has advocated Republican principles. During his first session in Congress, Mr. Ashley delivered one of



PORTRAIT OF JAMES M. ASHLEY, M. C.

the ablest and most exhaustive speeches of the session, in which he traced the history of the slave power in its efforts from time to time to organize, upon a pro-slavery basis, the Supreme Court of the United States. This speech at the time produced a profound sensation in Congress and throughout the country, and stamped the character of its author for ability and purpose. It became so much an authority, that on all occasions since, whenever a member has desired a link to connect the corrupt decisions of the Supreme Court with the evil teachings of pro-slavery advocates, he has resorted to the full and ample evidence afforded by this speech.

During the session of Congress which closed with Mr. Buchanan's administration, Mr. Ashley delivered a speech scarcely less remarkable for its ability and forecast on the then contemplated rebellion.

The rebellion breaking out immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Ashley became at once an ardent supporter of every measure of the administration which looked to a thorough and honorable suppression of it. By invitation of his constituents, in a speech of great research at Toledo, Ohio, he fully traced the causes in which the war had its origin, and demonstrated as the only means of terminating it with honor and efficiency, its persistent and continued prosecution with all the force and money that its various exigencies might from time to time require. This speech was so well received by the country that a large edition of it was printed at the request and expense of members of the Thirty-seventh Congress, who distributed it broadcast over the country.

At the memorable session commencing in De-

cember, 1861, Mr. Ashley, being a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, was intrusted by his associates with the preparation of a Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in said District, which duty he discharged conjointly with Senator Morrill, of Maine, who was a member of the district committee in the Senate. This leading measure of freedom was passed in the form in which it was introduced, and an able and eloquent speech by Mr. Ashley, delivered on the occasion of its passage, contains his reasons for the earnest and persistent support it received at his hands.

In March, of the same session, in accordance with the doctrines promulgated in his Toledo speech, and with sentiments advanced by him in a series of letters written and published while he was on a visit to Fortress Monroe, soon after the attack upon Sumter, and which were set forth more in detail in an article published soon after the adjournment of the extra session of July, 1861, in the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Ashley, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported to the House a Bill for the Reconstruction of the Seceding States. This measure was coldly received, pronounced premature by Republicans, and denounced as treasonable by Democrats. It met the fate usually accorded to measures not relished by the House, of being laid on the table. Two of the members of the Committee on Territories united in a protest against its passage, denouncing it in the strongest language.

At an early day of the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, Mr. Ashley, believing a crisis had arrived when the people were eager for the passage of such a measure, and the Union members ready to receive it with favor, prepared an-

other bill, embracing substantially the same features as the first, and introduced it to the attention of Congress. Hon. H. Winter Davis having moved for a special committee on Reconstruction, received the appointment of chairman, but Mr. Ashley was made one of the members, and his bill was presented to the committee for consideration. It was subjected to the close scrutiny of a committee composed of the ablest men in Congress, and finally by their united labors was woven into an acceptable form, debated at length, passed the House by a handsome vote, and subsequently passed the Senate.

Attracting the attention at this time of the Hon. William Whiting, solicitor of the war department, he examined its provisions approvingly and at length in a very able argument, which was published in pamphlet form and addressed to Mr. Ashley as the author of the measure. It was also closely and critically reviewed by Mr. Brownson in his quarterly. The country owes to Mr. Ashley for the early initiation of this important measure and its successful prosecution, a debt of gratitude which can not fail to culminate in the bestowal of a national reputation, of which as he is yet a young man, and re-elected to the next Congress, even greater things may be expected.

At the last session of Congress, Mr. A. again introduced his bill to establish temporary military governments over the districts of country declared in rebellion. The bill provided for the reorganization of loyal State governments by *loyal* men, without regard to color, and by special provision provided that all colored citizens who had served in the army or navy of the United States, should vote. This bill was regarded as too radical, and was defeated by a small majority. Of Mr. Ashley's connection with and management of the constitutional amendment last winter we need not speak. It is conceded on all hands that to his skill, judgment, and ability the country owes the passage of the freedom amendment to the Constitution. His speech on this subject was one of the most thorough and convincing delivered in the House. He has been throughout a noble champion of the cause of the oppressed, at the same time comprehending in his philanthropy the interests of the whole country. He is one of the very few men who go for equal and exact justice to all men of every race and color. He combines many genial and attractive qualities; with his strong defense of the rights of the blacks, and his love of justice, such frankness, sincerity, heartiness, friendly feeling, and freedom from every jealousy and prejudice, that he is well fitted to combine and harmonize the elements that must be gathered and strengthened in the true Republican party. Experience, ability, earnestness, good-humor, acquaintance with the members and the rules, and with the great conflict we have just passed through, commend him to public confidence. But, above all, the cause of freedom and justice would be safe in his hands.

Mr. Ashley's early life, more than that of almost any man who has ever risen to equal distinction, was overshadowed by adverse circumstances. He was almost entirely deprived of early opportunities to obtain an education. But he gained an experience of the world before he became of age, which was varied by exposure to hardships and vicissitudes of fortune, which has since ripened into a knowledge of mankind that could not have been obtained in a less severe school. This, with an amiable deportment, hopeful temperament, unblemished character, and self-reliant understanding, renders him now one of the most promising as he is one of the most intelligent, genial, and influential of our public men.

Mr. Ashley was born November 14th, 1824, and is now in his forty-first year.

Communications.

THE IMMEDIATE POLAR REGIONS.

MANY are the theories that have been advanced concerning the interior structure of the globe upon which we live, yet none of them have been accepted with entire satisfaction. I therefore claim the right to present my ideas on the same subject, together with some views on certain other matters connected therewith.

In the first place, I contend that this planet is not a mere shell of earth filled with a mass of molten matter or liquid fire; nor is it a compact solid ball or sphere of cold and rugged rocks enveloped in a soil and sea-surface. I have already demonstrated, as I think, in an article concerning the Origin of the Gulf-Stream, etc., published in the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (1864), that the internal fires of the earth do not make it a *caloric egg*; that they are not in one mass and secured there by the outer shell, but that those subterranean fires (and waters also) traverse the *nether* earth in veins and cavities, like as the blood traverses the veins and arteries of a living body.

I do not wish to deny that fire was one of the chief agents in the original formation of the earth, but on the contrary, I positively hold that such was the fact. But the point I wish to establish is, that *the earth (to a certain extent) is a hollow cylindrical globe, said hollow or opening extending along its polar axis.*

That "heat expands and cold contracts" is a law apparently as universal as that of gravitation itself. Therefore if *only* the crust or surface of the earth became cold and hard while the great body remained a mass of fire-matter, it becomes self-evident that the contraction or shrinking of this crust or surface would have to undergo in the process of cooling would have produced cracks, crevices, and rents of such magnitude as to seriously interfere with the earth's rotundity, and which that grand old leader Time himself could scarce obliterate or reduce to the beautiful symmetry that now prevails.

But the more natural, and consequently the more reasonable conclusion is, that while the matter composing this world was yet in a *plastic* state, it commenced revolving around a given axis—and the centrifugal force slightly overbalancing the centripetal, on account of the attraction of cohesion being weak (as it is well known to be in fluids), the soft chaotic mass receded a certain distance from the axis—till it was hardened by the cooling and drying process. In this way was formed a great hollow or tubular aperture within the globe. The "rings of Saturn" are a sample, on a magnificent scale, of the same process. The "cooling process" commencing within and without at nearly the same time, serious fractures of the surface were prevented. By way of illustration I would just mention, that our foundry-men know of but one really successful mode of manufacturing very large metal castings, and that is to cast them *hollow*, with a stream of cool water running through them during the operation, at least such

is the case in casting heavy pieces of ordnance. Would any one dare to insinuate that God, the Almighty, is less wise than his creature man?

If the foregoing hypothesis be correct, then we further have the key to other mysteries of nature, and may venture to explore the IMMEDIATE POLAR REGIONS.

Assuming the earth to be a tubular globe, the hollow or opening through it extending from pole to pole, then, as a natural consequence, the oceanic waters of the polar regions would rush into those apertures with a terrible force, producing a pair of whirlpools in comparison with which the Norwegian Maelstrom would be perfectly insignificant. The thunder of this "rush of mighty waters" must reverberate far out into the regions of immensity.

That the "waters of the great deep" would pour down those polar-pits with an inconceivable force is indisputable, for as we approach the poles the centrifugal force becomes less and less, until at the poles it entirely ceases, while the attraction of gravitation or centripetal force remains almost uniform around the surface of the entire earth; therefore this latter or *inward* force acting without opposition on the waters that tend polarwards, the result would be that the ice and water of the polar districts would be drawn toward and into those immense whirlpools with an incalculable velocity, whose influence would be felt over a circle of vast extent, whose centers would be the poles of the earth. And the "suctional" power of those hyemal whirlpools extending to a great distance in every direction would be the means of breaking up the everlasting polar ice, and carrying them down deep into the bowels and laboratories of the earth, where the saline waters and rock-like icebergs are reduced and refined into pure spring water, which in turn will be projected to the surface of the globe, where it will again murmur in the rills and sparkle in the sunlight, again make green the valleys, and again quench the thirst of needy creatures, and again bear the commerce of the world upon its ample bosom.

This theory alone can account for the "open Polar sea" first discovered by the Esquimaux, and afterward seen by Dr. Kane, the great Arctic explorer, and no other reason can be ascribed for the absence of ice in those very frigid regions. Experience and philosophy both prove that the cold increases as we approach the poles, and further as storms can not disturb ice-bound waters, violent action of another sort is requisite to break that massive crystal coat of mail. Again, as the cold is too great to allow it to melt, what would become of the fragments of ice in the "open Polar sea," unless it were swallowed down the aforementioned hydraulic funnels of the world. And could exploration be continued, I have no doubt it would reveal a state of things in accordance with the foregoing theory; but it is very unlikely that man will ever be able to traverse the *immediate* polar regions, for God in his wisdom has placed an impassable barrier between it and civilization and this truly dangerous locality.

The Maelstrom off the coast of Norway is a natural whirlpool in the Northern Ocean. To produce such a phenomenon there must be a

large hole or crevice in the bottom of that section of the sea leading down into the deep chambers of the interior earth, and perhaps forming a junction with the grand sub-Arctic stream that exists there.

Allowing the internal structure of the earth to be as I have represented it, it must also be admitted that the waters composing the mighty oceans pour into those huge polar caverns for a twofold purpose; first, were there no openings at the poles to receive the water that flows thither, it would accumulate to such an extent as to utterly change the shape of our planet, for as water is a fluid, and as "a fluid is a material whose particles move easily among themselves," etc., therefore the waters are only kept in their position on the face of the globe by the attraction of gravitation together with the pressure of the atmosphere; these combined forces overbalancing the centrifugal force imparted to the earth and all that lies upon it, by its revolutions around its axis. But as the attraction of gravitation is uniform, or almost so, all over the earth, while the centrifugal force diminishes as we approach the poles, and entirely ceases at them, it is reasonable to suppose that the water, from a certain point on the earth's periphery, would have a very strong tendency to flow toward the poles, in fact, it would necessarily do so, and if there were no channel there to conduct it away, it would rise in massive column toward the distant sky, while the spinning motion of the globe would cause it to twist and swerve, presenting the appearance of an immense cork-screw, whose tall and surging apex would dash its feathery foam amid the hoary clouds that are wont to gather there, and then in huge volumes of spray fall back again to earth. But all this would not obviate the difficulty nor relieve the polar regions from the surplus water; and again I assert that this earth drinks the surplus water of the ocean, through her polar mouths.

But what becomes of those engulfed waters? I answer, they have entered the great laboratory of nature, and are being refined before they shall once more seek the sunlight on the surface of the earth, to quench thirst and give renewed life and vigor to vegetation. After the water enters those polar apertures, it finds a number of smaller channels radiating in various directions, but inclining upward and toward the equator; these channels growing less and less in size as they proceed, but far more numerous, like the bronchial tubes of the lungs, until they finally approach the earth's surface in certain latitudes, where springs and lakes most abound. Thus do regenerated waters find their way to the surface of the earth by centrifugal force alone. The fact that the channels become small and winding, or zigzag, together with the resistance of the atmosphere, prevents the water from being hurled, fountain-like, high in the air; though there are instances in which by artificial means, called "borings," where the channel is made deep and perpendicular to the earth's axis, that such results are made manifest in the spoutings that sometimes occur. I do not by this argument, attempt to overthrow the established fact "that fluids always seek their lowest level;" but then

let none question another fact, *that two different causes often produce the same effect*, and this is such a case. A few questions will show the necessity for the existence of such openings and channels as we have suggested. How are lakes held, and springs formed on or near the tops of high mountains? There are no reservoirs above them. Why does "coal oil" spout out of the artificial channels, called "wells" or "borings" with such force? No one will presume to say that an invisible lake of oil exists in the air as high as the kerosene fountains play; and as for atmospheric pressure, it would not raise it one tithe the distance. It is centrifugal projection.

It is said if there were no clouds there would be no rain, and consequently no water; but this is doing obeisance to the subject instead of the chief ruler. It would be more correct to say, if there were no water, there would not be any clouds, and consequently no rain; in fact, clouds and rains form a very insignificant part of the whole water kingdom of the earth. And if even all our fresh water were the products of clouds and rains, pray tell me how it happens that the French engineers found good fresh water beneath the crust of the Great Desert of Sahara, in Africa, where clouds are unknown and rain is an utter stranger?

Returning again to the cold and mysterious polar regions, let us see if we can find a clue to the cause of those strange and beautiful natural phenomena known as the aurora borealis or "northern lights." Suppose that within the heart of the northern hemisphere there should be located a great quantity of powerful magnetic matter (and the same thing existing in the sun and all the planets of our system, the whole being in this manner controlled by some far-remote governing world), the said mass of magnetic material would manufacture great quantities of electricity, which at certain times, and under favorable circumstances, would burst through and pass out of the Arctic aperture, and rise like smoke out of some tall furnace chimney. In this way I think clouds of electricity do arise out of the water-bound cavern of the northern pole, expanding until they inundate the hyperborean sky with a flood of glory, grandeur, and beauty, affording a panoramic scene in mid-heaven which angels might be glad to witness, and of which the inhabitants of half the globe can be spectators. This is only a supposition, but why may it not prove a fact? B. F. F. CARLISLE, PA.

TESTIMONY OF A CLERGYMAN IN OREGON.—We take pleasure in placing the following on record:

"I am convinced that Phrenology is true. Ten years ago I read the 'Self-Instructor,' then studied it, and commenced observations to test the truth of its teachings. I found them sufficiently confirmed to induce further reading and observation. I have since read or studied most of the works you publish on this subject. The result is an entire willingness to profess myself a believer in Phrenology as a real science. In the language of Horace Mann: 'I declare myself a hundred times more indebted to Phrenology than all the metaphysical works I ever read.' I have been much indebted to it as a teacher, as a minister, and all along as a man, in trying to cultivate my soul. I deem it 'the handmaid of Christianity.' GEO. H. GREER."

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SKULLS.—MR. EDITOR: I lately took a ramble through the battle-fields near Spottsylvania Court House, where Generals Grant and Lee and their vast armies had the memorable engagement in May, 1864; and knowing that you highly value facts that may benefit the science of which you are one of the leaders, I will give you the substance of some observations I made on skulls of Northern and Southern soldiers who were killed in that battle.

The skulls of Southern soldiers have a greater development of the organs of Comparison, Destructiveness, Benevolence, Spirituality, Self-Esteem, Friendship, and Parental Love than those of Northern soldiers; while the skulls of the men of the North have more of the faculties of Individuality, Eventuality, Causality, Human Nature, Constructiveness, Conscientiousness, Firmness, Approbativeness, Inhabitiveness, and Combative-ness than those of the South. Now these are facts, and hold good in the case of a majority of skulls which I examined; but whether they will bear the test of standing side by side with examinations made heretofore by others, I am unable to say. E. S. C.

PHYSICAL VS. MORAL LAWS.—MR. EDITOR: In the May number of the JOURNAL the question is asked, "If it is as sinful to violate God's physical laws as it is his moral laws, why are we punished but for a short time for a violation of the former, and endlessly for a violation of the latter?" In reply to which I will venture a few suggestions, if it will not seem presuming in me to do so when wiser heads have declined to give an answer.

Are we quite certain that the "punishment for the violation of God's physical laws" is always of "short duration?" If by the violation of these laws we are morally affected and influenced to do a great wrong, is not the sin in the violation of that physical law? and yet may it not be of a character to merit severe and possibly "endless punishment?" The comparative sinfulness of the violation of God's physical and moral laws is a subject for discussion. But be this as it may, whether a violation of the one or the other, in the hands of our just and righteous Judge, the punishment will be in proportion to the offense committed. S. M. W.

MR. EDITOR.—Seeing an article in the June number of the JOURNAL, headed, "Maternal Impressions," reminded me of a somewhat similar but still more singular case. It is as follows:

A woman, two or three weeks previous to being confined, saw a man that had his right arm cut off between the elbow and shoulder. She was curious about it, and examined it carefully. On being confined, a boy was born without the right arm, but the arm came away afterward! Now can you tell how it could be so, when the child was already formed and nearly ready to come into the world? What took the arm off of the infant before it was born? There is something singular in this, and which I would like to have explained, if it can be. T. J. H.

[To explain this singular phenomena (supposing the facts to be as stated) would necessitate an exposition of the whole subject of the connection and relations of mind and body, for which we have at present neither the time nor the space. See "Hints toward Physical Perfection," and "A View at the Foundations of Character" on that point.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1865.

"I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take myself."—*De Foe.*

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$2 a year in advance; single numbers, 20 cents. Please address, Messrs. FOWLER AND WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

RE-CREATION.

CHANGE, change, eternal change, is the Divine order of Nature. We have daylight and darkness; spring, summer, and winter; time for work and time for repose; but there is no standing still.

Action is life—inaction is death. The planets continue in perpetual motion, and the human heart beats time to our breathing. From birth till death there is no cessation, no stopping. We are undergoing a constant change, for better or for worse, in ever being *re-created*. Once in every seven years—some physiologists say six—the human body undergoes a complete change. All the material there is of us to-day will have passed off, and a new body taken on—re-created—in the course of seven years or less.

Looked at from our present standpoints, the processes of life and of change seem very slow; but when we look back, we realize more fully how "rapidly time flies," and how short is our stay here on earth. The poet thus expresses it:

"A point of time, a moment's space,
Removes me to yon heavenly place,
Or shuts me up in hell."

But the question for us to consider is this: Are we—when being re-made—improving? or are we retrograding? We are ascending or descending—getting stronger or weaker. Having attained the stature of men, are we now in right relations with the laws of matter and of mind? Or are we running counter to them? If living right, if conforming strictly to His requirements, we shall continue to improve from youth to age, from time to eternity. If, on the contrary, we disregard the laws which were established for our guidance and

our good, if we run counter to them, the consequences will be fatal to us and to our posterity. "The wicked shall not live out half their days"

CONDITIONS.—In being re-created, we must remember that the human body, like the plant and the tree, grows on what feeds it. Good food, with good air and water, makes good blood; as good fertilizers make good sap, through which the plant and the tree have a more rapid and perfect growth; while bad, insufficient, or innutritious food, impure air, and bad drink tend to degrade the blood and lower the tone and quality of body and brain; in the same way that a poor, impoverished soil produces only dwarfed or sickly plants, and weeds or brambles instead of trees and vines with delicious shade and fruits.

PERSONAL APPLICATION.—Reader, how are *you* living? If young, are you growing into a strong, robust, vigorous man? Are you taking such manly exercises as will develop bone, muscle, and breathing power? Or are you sapping the foundations, wasting your vitality, and fitting yourself for the almshouse or a premature grave. The processes of re-creation are going on, and you are changing. If much in the open air, performing some daily manual labor, sleeping regularly, and living in careful observance of the Christian precepts, you are improving, and may hope to come into healthy manhood. But if confined within doors, keeping late hours, taking little or no bodily exercise, and stimulating with narcotic or alcoholic liquors, the lungs will be small, the circulation sluggish, the muscles weak, the physical quality poor, the vitality low, and the health wanting. If this is your condition, a slight attack, during a prevailing epidemic, will be sufficient to finish you. A prudent life insurance company would decline taking a risk in your case at any moderate rate.

Are you a young lady? and have you a *very* small waist? a soft and lily white hand? And does it fatigue you to run up stairs, or to walk five miles? Do you faint easily and prettily on the slightest occasion? Do you think it vulgar to eat heartily, breathe freely, and do something useful? There are those—in other countries—who are so unnatural as to sit and simper by the hour, dress

and decorate, pinch their feet with tight shoes, squeeze their waists, flatten their heads, paint their cheeks, ring their ears and noses, and then go on parade! They soon dry up, become lifeless shadows, blow away, and disappear forever.

Now, you dissipated young man, suppose you marry one of these—what shall we call them?—what will be the consequence? Instead of a healthy, "happy family," you will need to employ a physician, and establish a hospital at home. Enfeebled yourself, by smoking, chewing, drinking, or other bad habits, you are in no condition to enter into the marriage relation; while, ten to one, your companion is, by her fashionable folly, in even a worse state, and totally unfit to become a wife or a mother. What must be the results on offspring of such a course? Is it any wonder that we bury more than half a million of infants every year? Is it any wonder there are so many childless women?

Let us look at a better class of society and see how they live. Take the city merchant. He is "bent on making money." Though professedly temperate in eating and drinking, he becomes so absorbed in business that he neglects his health. "Business before pleasure" is his motto, and he is as regular as a clock—always at his post; and during the busy season he can scarcely take time for his meals. He bolts his toast and coffee for breakfast; swallows his lunch without masticating it; drinks a glass or two of ale to aid digestion—by advice of a medical man who wants a patient; applies himself anxiously to his goods and his accounts, and rushes home, by stage or railway, to a six-o'clock dinner. This is the meal of the day. It is made up of soups, fish, meats, fowl, vegetables, pastry, fruits, and nuts, washed down with ale, beer, wine, other liquors, or with strong coffee or tea. Dinner over, the cigar or the pipe and the newspaper are next in order, and occupy the mind; then a game, more drink, supper, and to bed. There is little or no time to bestow on wife, children, or friends. In time, there are unpleasant symptoms of indigestion, constipation, piles, nervousness, dyspepsia. He, too, is undergoing the process of re-creation. Is he improving? He may get money, but at what a fearful cost!

How is it with many of our professional men?—lawyers, physicians, and clergymen? When pursuing their studies in school or college, how many look well after the foundations? Do they make it any part of their care to lay in a plentiful supply of vitality, or to take on constitution? Or do they seek only to pass the dread ordeal of an examination, secure the honors, and then, with shattered nerves and a wasted constitution, go “upon the shelf,” and drag out a feeble, inefficient life?

Or take those who escape the contaminations of college life, and enter upon their professions with health unimpaired. How long can they endure the never-ending demands on their time? Is there a clergyman among us, in regular service, who is not overworked? And is it not necessary that he take time for rest and recuperation? Give him a fortnight, a month, or six weeks in which to rusticate, and on his return he will preach sermons which will keep you awake. He needs a change of food, of air, of scenery, and of associations, in order to be healthfully re-created.

The same is true of physicians in full practice, worn down with work by day and work by night; live they ever so carefully, they require rest, recreation, and seasons of repose.

So of artists, mechanics, and operatives. Their work, the same thing over and over again, becomes monotonous, tiresome, exhausting, and a play-day now and then is indispensable, to keep the machinery of body and mind in working order. This is the season for mental relaxation and for bodily recuperation, especially for those of sedentary habits. Farmers, gardeners, stock and fruit growers, sailors, fishermen, and other out-door workers, whose lungs and skins come in daily contact with the pure invigorating air, have less occasion for summer vacations and holidays. But we pent-up editors, and you bleached teachers, preachers, students, merchants, bookkeepers, clerks, and the rest, need at least forty days in the wilderness, fasting, praying, resting, re-creating.

PROLIFIC.—A woman died in Gloucester, Mass., lately, thirty years of age, who had given birth to twelve children in ten years. Eleven of these children were born at five births, four pairs of twins and one triplet. [It is not at all strange that she died, but a wonder she lived so long.]

HOW TO BECOME CITIZENS.

Now that the war is over, and half a million of young men are returning to their homes and friends, the transition from soldier life to citizenship will be very great. Many went into the army as apprentices or directly from school, with characters unformed, with habits not established, and army life, as a matter of course, has its varied influences upon different individuals. One is made more staunch, manly, and heroic, and another is led to dissipation and a reckless disregard of former habits and quiet usages.

Those whom the army has strengthened into noble manhood will come back improved by the hardships of the war; and those who have been rendered dissipated in any respect, either in their appetites or general manner and bearing; those who have forgotten the Sunday-school and the mother's religious teaching, now come back to us to blend in the common mass, to be elevated and benefited according as their character and the circumstances they meet at home shall do it. A good start is the best promise of success, and we would suggest to our friends—and all the soldiers are our friends—that on resuming citizenship a few points should be well considered.

Each one should seek some remunerative and respectable employment, and if they have been in the habit of drinking or smoking, they will doubtless find it greatly to their advantage to lay them all aside. Certainly a soldier who can bravely face the infuriated foe amid bristling bayonets and thundering cannon, has courage enough to quit bad habits on returning to civil life, and to be able to say no to those who invite him to drink. But unfortunately for human nature, a man can meet ferried hosts in battle easier than the seductive persuasion of friends who would lead him to dissipation.

We insist upon it, that a right start is half the battle; and if they begin right on returning, it will be easy to carry out their good resolutions. And we beseech our friends who have not been in the army, who are at home receiving their soldier friends, that they refrain from persuading them to indulge.

Army life unfortunately tends to dissipation. Drinking, and other habits, are too common in all armies, and light, frolicsome boys, led by those who are older, fall into bad habits; but they can be reclaimed; they can turn over a new leaf; they can say to the cup, *Avant!* and to the tempter, “Get thee behind me;” and properly started in the right way, it will be very easy for them to keep there.

We were much pleased, a short time since, at the bearing and errand of a young man who called on us. He was just out of the army, he said, and he desired to start right, enter upon citizenship in the proper manner. His friends—his lady-love doubtless—had requested him to go and sign the temperance pledge. We gave him a note to our venerable friend Dr. Marsh, the great apostle of temperance in New York, for which he expressed his thanks, and started to enroll his name with the temperance host. God keep him and make him, as he is able to be, a blessing to his wife, his mother, and all his friends; and we would kindly suggest to all our

friends, the soldiers, to go and do likewise. If they have formed the habit of drinking, the pledge will be an aid to their salvation. If they have not formed the habit of drinking, it will be very little privation, and set a worthy example for those who are not strong in resisting temptations. Then if they will join a church and come under religious influences, they will be in the way of growth in grace, promotion, usefulness, and happiness.

In this way they may become good citizens as they have been excellent soldiers.

OUR POLITICS.

We are not *partisans* in any objectionable sense, nor are we the advocates of mere *party* measures; but we are American citizens, and shall “defend the flag” against foes from within or without. We are for the UNION and a Constitution of equal rights to every citizen. We propose measures for the improvement of our whole people rather than for any part. Our mission, like that of the teacher, is to reach, impress, and improve all mankind. In the elucidation of questions, if we step on partisan toes or sectarian corns, so much the worse for them; we can not turn aside; we will not leave our work. We have nothing to do with geographical lines nor with state boundaries. Our field of labor is the world, and “our party” is humanity. Where there are “human heads,” there is where we propose to work. Our politics, like our sympathies, are above, and include, all parties, sects, colors, tribes, and nations.

“PHILAETHES,” to whose articles against Phrenology, in the Toronto *Christian Guardian*, we made a reply, has rejoined. As, however, he does not adduce new matter, it is unnecessary for us to continue the controversy. He thinks we ought print his rejoinder—we don't. It was fair and courteous in the *Guardian*, after printing the attack, to print the defense, and we thank that paper for so doing. But while we mean to do justice, and think we do it, we must necessarily judge how long a series of pleadings we can admit on any one occasion. Philaethes made the best of his case, and did very creditably. We think we answered him fully, and that in answering his first assault we answered his second also; and with regret at differing from a respectable adversary, we bid him good-bye for the present.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.—The *Christian Times* rebukes us somewhat sharply for permitting a *lapsus calami* to escape our editorial attention in an article on Conscientiousness, on page 21 of our July number. That there is a strong temptation to tell lies, or at least to magnify the truth in the case supposed, is true, but we do not intentionally teach that one must yield to any temptation to do wrong, but quite the contrary. We thank the editor of the *Christian Times* for calling our attention to the oversight.

TAKING COLD.—Thousands die annually by simply “taking a cold.” A cold is usually taken either by being chilled, putting on damp clothing, or cooling off suddenly after exercising freely. To avoid undue changes in the temperature of the body, made in either of these ways, is to promote health and prolong life.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

It was predicted by Englishmen that our million of discharged soldiers having once "smelt powder," would no more settle down to the monotonous duties of industrial life. They probably judged us by themselves. In England, a man who is once a soldier is a soldier for life. Then our dear cousins were not without fear that we should, when our civil war was over, "seek a pretext" to "pitch into them," in retaliation for insults, injuries, and wrongs which her pirates inflicted on us. It is natural for a wicked nature to fear, and even *hate*, those he has wronged. But John Bull misjudged the American in this; and though we are bound to demand satisfaction for every offense, we hold no malice or feeling of revenge toward others. Our soldiers are returning to their homes and their work. They are content with the success achieved on the battle-field, and now seek the sweets of a tranquil domestic life. It is only the Fenians England may need to look after here, but all the Americans will mind their own business, growing corn and cotton; rebuilding their merchant ships; building railways; opening rivers and harbors; mining for gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal; growing fruits, live-stock, and adding to the wealth of the nation and to the creature comforts in all other respects. The returned soldier will stock anew his farm, his shop, and his library; look after the education of his children, and become, as before, a sober, industrious, enterprising, circumspect citizen. But he will also keep his eye on the gun, and should there be occasion, he will need but the proper "warning," when he will again rush to the defense of his home, the support of his government, and the driving out of invaders. Our soldiers, for the most part, are citizens, and not mere fighting machines who go into the army—as in Europe—to save themselves from starvation, or fight for eight dollars a month. Americans are justly proud of their citizen soldiery. In future, we shall keep up a moderate standing army, and shall establish military and naval schools in all proper places, and look to our millions of volunteers, who will be ever ready to defend the flag which is to wave over this continent.

THE U. S. AND B. N. A.

"THE LEAVEN WORKING."

INSTEAD of half a dozen petty republics, provinces, or kingdoms on this continent, we would have one great, united nation. Consolidation is the order of the day in all minor matters; and why not in national and continental affairs? While other nations apply the word "Royal" to houses, ships, roads, etc., let us Americans apply the word "Union" for the same purposes. But we write this to introduce a correspondent, who speaks for himself.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Presuming on an acquaintance with you of some years' duration as a reader of your valuable "AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL," I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines as a slight token of gratitude to you for the valuable information which like rays of light the JOURNAL, ever since I first perused its pages, has thrown along the pathway of my life. For sixteen

years I have been an almost constant reader of it, and have now got to view it in the light of a guide and faithful teacher, and consult its pages on the questions of the day as the mariner would his chart of the coast when at sea and in doubt as to his proper bearings. That I have not made better headway through life is wholly my own fault; that I have been enabled, however, to avoid the sunken rocks and dangerous sands which threaten us all on the sea of life, I feel largely indebted to the science of Phrenology as unfolded in the pages of your JOURNAL.

Being a native of Quebec, Canada, and having lived for sixteen years in the province of Nova Scotia, I could not but be pleased while feeling that the United States, where I have lived seventeen years, is my adopted country, to read in your May number of the JOURNAL an article on some of the leading men in the province of Canada. I was particularly pleased with the spirit which you manifested in describing the phrenological character of Messrs. Brown, Cartier, and Galt. The British provinces are peculiarly situated—almost a part of one, and situated between two great nations, they hang midway, like Mohammed's coffin, and belong to neither. The people, thrifty, intelligent, and industrious, attached to their homes, and strongly imbued with a spirit of patriotism, have no nationality around which they can rally their energies and give breadth and scope to their advancement. Consequently they are cramped and narrowed down to sectionalism, behind the times in improvements, and only challenge the attention of their neighbors from the geographical advantages which they enjoy and the ability displayed by those prominent men in their midst that no form of government or isolation can wholly keep down out of sight. Believing as I do that these provinces made a great mistake in not going with the old thirteen States, I can not but wish for the day when the flag that has emerged from the smoke of the battle-field with its truant stars once more fixed in their orbit, will peacefully float over the whole of British North America, from the frozen heights of Abraham, in the picturesque city of Quebec, to the Atlantic-bound coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

In the number of the JOURNAL to which I have referred, you promise some further description of prominent colonists. The gentlemen you name from Nova Scotia I have seen, and believe they will compare favorably with those of any state or country. Hon. Joseph Howe, William Young, and J. W. Johnson, however, stand out most prominently. Hoping that you may see fit to fulfill your promise at an early day, and that I have not trespassed too much on your time and patience, I subscribe myself yours, respectfully, an

EX-COLONIST.

A LETTER FROM LIZZIE.—*Dear Journal*: In your pages I often see the question, "What has Phrenology done for you?" As you lie before me on the table, I feel with deepest gratitude that it has done much for me, and I can not refrain from writing a few words in its praise and in favor of you, my beloved JOURNAL. Yes, you have been a true friend; you have guided me into a calm state of mind; have made me feel more kind and charitable to all. You have been the source of much comfort and happiness to one who lives far away on the rolling prairies of Illinois. You have been a true light to guide my feet, and would that every family in the land could know your value.

In the pages of the JOURNAL we see many portraits and biographies of the noble and educated men and women of our country, and the lessons I have drawn from their lives have done me much good in guiding my own into higher channels.

Dear PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, may God speed you in your glorious teachings; and while I remember with gratitude the good you have done me, I do not forget that it was the kindest of brothers who presented you to me as a NEW YEAR'S GIFT. Ever your friend, LIZZIE.

[May other brothers go and do likewise, and may other sisters appreciate as truly the gift. Reader, lend your JOURNALS.—ED.]

ANGEL MARY.

BY FAITH.

SHOULD the pure, blue eyes of her to whom I always involuntarily assign the name "Angel" when memory brings her dainty form before me, chance to look upon these words, she, in her sweet humility, will never dream they are descriptive of herself, and if such a thing were hinted, would be surprised and shocked; yet for years she has been to me the embodiment of all that is pure and good and true.

Often, when we both were little more than children, have I watched that sweet face raised with eager attention while every faculty seemed aroused to receive the persuasive words of counsel and direction that fell from the lips of our revered pastor. Still later, just as she was

"Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet,"

she dedicated her life to Him who lived and died for us, and from that time moved among us with a deeper light in her large spiritual eyes, and an added radiance on her broad white brow, which will one day be overshadowed by a crown of light.

Many superficial observers would fail to discover beauty in her face, and though the features are all good, and her head well balanced, and, to use a phrase familiar to the readers of these pages, "remarkably well developed in the upper story," yet her chief charm is the expression of purity and peace and love that always transfigures her, when before me, into the white-robed angel she surely will become when her earth work is finished.

She ever strives to follow in the footprints of Him who "went about doing good," and ever exerts a powerful influence; even those who do not at once yield to her gentle entreaties, and the still more powerful influence of her presence and example, regard her with sincere respect as one whose daily life is in accordance with her principles.

She is not unsocial, and does not stand aloof from the cares and pleasures of daily life, nor fail to take a deep interest in the great questions of the day. She is thoroughly loyal, and during the past three years has endured with the quiet, martyr-like spirit that has found a fitting abode in many a gentle heart throughout the length and breadth of our land, the constant exposure to all the dangers of active service, of one whose life was to her far more precious than her own.

Yet none of these things possess the first place in her heart; she enjoys the many good gifts that are bestowed upon her by a beneficent and bountiful Hand, yet prizes the love that bestows them above them all, and returns the sincere, purest love of her inmost heart, and the devotion of her daily life to His service, striving to do all things, even every little daily duty, in such a way as shall be pleasing to Him.

Neither does she consider herself perfect, but in common with all who have an extensive knowledge of themselves, and of human nature generally, is at times deeply humbled under a sense of unworthiness, and shocked to find her heart at variance with the commands of God, when those most intimately associated with her could find nothing wrong in her life.

Oh, Mary! would there were many more such "ministering spirits" as thou art! "The world would be the better for it." Many a weary soul, struggling faintly to look up and beyond this "vale of tears," to the sinless land of rest and love that at times seems so far away, would receive fresh inspiration and courage, and arise with renewed vigor and a more elevated faith, to tread the narrow way that alone leads to life eternal!

IN MEMORIAM—OUR DOG SHEP.

BY PERRIE WINKLE.

Our dog has "had his day." I can but weep,
Dear, faithful Shep, since thou hast fallen asleep
In death's repose. In vain I stroke thy head,
And call thy name in loving tones, for thou art dead;
And I must bury thee from sight away,
And nevermore caress thee from this day;
For even now they've shaped for thee a grave,
And wait to hear thee hence. Farewell, my brave,
My noble, trusty friend! My love for thee
Had grown proverbial as thine for me;
And I do mourn thee with a grief profound,
Shall miss thee, mourn thee in my daily round
Though field and woodland, mountain-top and glen,
Thy share the basket—mine, the book and pen.
Farewell, dear Shep; thy work in life is done,
While I, less faithful, have but just begun
To do and dare; to "labor and to wait,"
To see my name in "blue and gold" amid the great.
Perchance my wild ambitious dream, like thee
Shall soon be buried; then may Heaven decree
A spirit of humility and worth,
A willingness to be not great; but good on earth.
Summer's soft sunset glimmering far and near,
In deep'ning shadow, tells the night is here;
So once again farewell, my trusty brave—
With tears we leave thee in thy prairie grave.

GARDEN PRAIRIE, ILLINOIS, August, 1865.

Literary Notices.

[All works noticed in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL may be ordered from this office at prices annexed.]

THE CULTURE OF THE OBSERVING FACULTIES IN THE FAMILY AND SCHOOL; or, Things about Home, and How to Make them Instructive to the Young. By Warren Burton. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1865. 75 cents.

Here is a little book which we like more than we can well express, and which we wish could be introduced into every family in the land where there are children to be educated. Happy days will those be for the children and fortunate ones for the world when the teachings of this modest but most excellent manual shall have been generally received and put into practice. Parents, we beg you, for the sake of your children, as well as for the sake of human progress and the world's future, to try to get correct views of this all-important matter of early education. This book will help you.

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, AND HYGIENE. By T. S. Lambert, M.D. New York: William Wood & Co. 1865. \$1 50.

The plan of Dr. Lambert's work is excellent, and the execution in the highest degree successful. It has distinctive features of real merit, which, together with the beauty and effectiveness of its illustrations and the clearness of its typography, will commend it to the attention of teachers and students. The exhibition of relations by tables, synopsis, and black-board exercises is a part of the plan that we highly commend, and which will render it both more interesting and more instructive than it could have been without them.

LETTERS TO VARIOUS PERSONS. By Henry D. Thoreau. Boston: Ticknor & Fields; B. H. Ticknor, New York. 1865. \$1 50.

A collection of very charming epistles from one of the most charming of writers. They come to us through the editorship of R. W. Emerson, with little if any of their freshness and naturalness brushed from them. They give us glimpses of the private history of one of the most singular men of our day—their author.

ESSAYS IN CRITICISM. By Matthew Arnold, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1865. [\$2.]

These essays possess a charm which it is not easy to describe, but which every cultivated reader will appreciate on their perusal. Perhaps it lies partly in the elegance and vivacity of their style; but we think it comes mainly from the absence of that stiff conventionalism and close adherence to the dusty canons of old-fogy logicians that

is so observable in literary criticism generally. Professor Arnold, as he says in his preface, has "a profound respect for intuitions and a very lukewarm respect for the elaborate machine-work of the logicians," so here we have criticism from a poetic psychological stand-point. It would be well if we had more of it.

NATIONAL LYRICS. By John G. Whittier. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1865. 50 cents.

This is the third of the series of "Companion Poets for the People," and is illustrated and printed in the same beautiful style as the other volumes we have heretofore noticed. The poetry of Whittier needs no praise from us.

A COMPARISON OF THE PRESENT NOMINAL Church with the Scripture Representation of the Church of Christ. By Daniel Musser. Lancaster, Pa.: Elias Barr. 1860.

A pamphlet of fifty-six pages, in which the author sets forth his ideas of the true nature and design of the Christian Church, which, he thinks, have been in a measure lost sight of in modern times.

NEW BOOKS.—Among the late issues of the press not elsewhere noticed in these pages, we may mention the following, all of which may be ordered through us, as in various ways and degrees valuable or interesting:

TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA. Being the Account of a Journey from Teheran across the Turkoman Desert, on the Eastern Shore of the Caspian, to Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand, performed in the year 1863. By Arminius Vambery. With Map and Woodcuts. \$3 75.

LESSONS FROM THE WORLD OF MATTER AND THE WORLD OF MAN. By Theodore Parker. Selected from Notes of unpublished Sermons, by Rufus Leighton. \$2 50.

DIARY OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN THROUGH GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS. By Brevet Major George Ward Nichols, Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman. With a Map and Illustrations. \$1 75.

THE ORIENTAL CHURCH AND THE LATIN. By Jonas King, upward of Forty Years Missionary in Palestine and Greece. 75 cents.

ALFRED HAYAT'S HOUSEHOLD. By Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama." \$1.

OUR NEW ANNUAL.—"Our New Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy" for 1866 is now in press, and will be ready about the first of September. Orders may be sent in at once, and "first come first served." Among the leading articles in the forthcoming number are, The Language of the Eye; Character in the Walk; Heads of the Leading Clergy; Heads of the Most Notorious Boxers; The Red Man and the Black Man; Stammering, its Causes and Cure (worth the price of the number); Fate of the Apostles; Shaking Hands as a Sign of Character; Fat Folks and Lean Folks; President Johnson; Abraham Lincoln; General Grant; General Sherman; Commodore Vanderbilt; Brigham Young; John Bright; Richard Cobden; The Mother of Wesley, etc., with more than forty portraits and other illustrations. [Price, \$1 per dozen; single copies, prepaid, 12 cents.]

THE FEDERAL AMERICAN MONTHLY.—The August number opens with an article on "A Party of the Future," by A. J. H. Duganne, which is followed by various papers on topics of interest, stories, poetry, etc.; which would do credit to any magazine in America or Europe. Mr. Duganne is now one of the editors. J. P. Robens, Publisher, New York. \$4 a year.

SAYINGS OF LABIENUS.—J. P. Robens, 87 Park Row, New York, has issued, in a neat pamphlet, a translation of the much-talked-of critique of M. A. Rogear on Louis Napoleon's "Life of Caesar," which was so summarily suppressed in France. It is entitled, in the original, *Propos de Labienus*, and is one of the wittiest and most caustic pieces of criticism ever published. 25 cents.

WOMEN IN THE HOSPITAL.—The New York Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children, situated at No. 256 West Twenty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue, New York, is one of the most deserving and most useful of our city charities, and we trust will be among the first to engage the attention of the philanthropic and the wealthy. A peculiar feature of this institution is that women thoroughly educated in medicine, fully acquainted

with the needs of their own sex, and in close sympathy with their work, are to have the entire management and treatment of all cases coming to it as beneficiaries. For a pamphlet in which the organization, plan of operations, and wants of the institution are set forth, address the secretary, Miss Juliet Corson, 367 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Mr. M. Ormsbee, 411 Broadway, New York, has issued a very beautiful "carte de visite" of this lady, suitable for the album. It is sold for 25 cents a copy, and may be had prepaid by post at this office.

SKANDINAVISK POST.—This is the "Central-Organ Skandinaviska Befolkningen i Amerika," published in the Danish language at 170 Chatham Square, New York. It should have wide circulation among our enterprising and energetic Scandinavian fellow-citizens. Pricet är \$3 för ett år \$1 för 4 manader eller 17 numrer och 6 cent ett exemplar.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.—Mr. Wm. V. Spencer, Boston, announces as on the eve of republication the recent examination by J. Stuart Mill of the philosophical teachings of Sir Wm. Hamilton, which is just now exciting attention in England among the students of philosophy. It will appear in two forms, a library style, and also a cheaper popular edition.

THE PORTLAND-OREGON DIRECTORY for 1865.

McCORMICK'S Oregon, Washington, and Idaho Almanac for 1865.

Through the politeness of Mr. Aaron Bushwiler, of Portland, we have received copies of these very useful publications. The price of the Directory is \$2 in gold; and of the Almanac, 25 cents. They are published by S. J. McCormick, Portland, Oregon.

NEW YORK METHODIST.—The frequent quotations we have made from this excellent weekly journal should serve our readers as an evidence of its quality. If something more be wanting, read what the *New York Independent*—a Presbyterian—says of it:

"There is no more readable paper upon our exchange list than our neighbor, the *Methodist*. Its selections are made with excellent judgment; it has an extensive and interesting correspondence; it has a literary department; provides well for the children; and furnishes financial and commercial reports. The editorial page is marked by able writing, and always sides with justice in the vital questions of these times."

After indorsing the above, we beg to refer to the prospectus in our advertising department, and add, that we regard the *Methodist* as one of the most spirited, instructive, and best printed of our American religious journals.

TRUBNER'S AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LITERARY RECORD.—This is a monthly register of the most important works published in North and South America, India, China, and the British colonies; with occasional notes on German, Dutch, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian, and Russian books. It is full of information, valuable to both the book-buyer and the bookseller. Published by Messrs. Trubner & Co., 60 Paternoster Row, London.

NEW MUSIC.—Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, New York, publishes "The Peace Jubilee," and "Glory to God in the Highest," by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "The Boys are Marching Home;" "From the North to the South," a Military Galop, by Charles Fradel; "The Invitation Waltz," by Fred. Schneider; "Stand up for the Flag," by Mrs. Parkhurst; "Sigh in the Heart Waltz," by Mrs. Parkhurst; "Oh, meet me, Dear Mother!" by Stephen C. Foster; and "Only You and I," by Mrs. Parkhurst.

Mr. JENNINGS DEMOREST has lately published "Love on the Brain," by Mrs. Parkhurst; "The National Jubilee Prize Song," by Konrad Treuer; "Everybody's Love Song;" "The Whip-poor-will's Song," by Henry Maillard; "The Whip-poor-Will," an echo song, by Henry Maillard; and "Everybody's Love Song," by Konrad Treuer.

From OLIVER DITSON, Boston, we have "Morning Dew," by Sidney Smith; "The Sour Apple Tree," and "Little Tad," by J. W. Turner; and "The Mer-mayed," by A. D. Inglis, Esq.

Patent Office Department.

The range of mechanical invention is a true index of human progress.

THE PETROLEUM ERA.—"Old King Cole" (Coal) occupies at present rather a shaky throne. Between the monopolists, with their exorbitant prices on the one hand, and the inventors, with their gas and kerosene cooking and heating apparatuses on the other, the "black diamonds" may soon be found to be no more among the necessities of life than the more brilliant ones generally counted as precious stones.

The feasibility of cooking by means of kerosene is no longer a matter of doubt. One after another, the difficulties which at first seemed to beset the new mode have been overcome by American ingenuity, and we now have petroleum stoves with which the cooking, washing, and ironing of a family can be done not only more comfortably, but more economically than with the ordinary coal stove. We speak from experience, after an actual trial of one of the "Union Oil Stoves" (Billings' Patent) manufactured and sold by the Kerosene Lamp Heater Company, No. 206 Pearl Street, New York. With this stove (a No. 2, and No. 3 is still more efficient), half a gallon of water in an ordinary tea-kettle may be boiled in fifteen minutes, and biscuits or potatoes baked or flat-irons heated in the same length of time. To bake a medium-sized loaf of bread does not require over thirty minutes. The expense for oil (using four burners) is about four cents per hour.

This is an open stove, on which any common stove furniture can be used, though additional advantages are gained by using utensils especially adapted to it. We take pleasure in recommending the "Union Stove" as the best among the many kerosene stoves that we have examined. See advertisement. It can be ordered through this office.

A MUSICAL CLOCK.—A musical clock has been ordered by Mr. Guinness for St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The dials are of copper, and are each eight feet in diameter, and the main wheels are each 18 inches in diameter. The hours will be struck on a bell weighing one ton and a half, and the tunes played on nine other bells, varying in weight from five cwt. to 25 cwt. The pendulum measures upward of 15 feet in length, oscillates once in two seconds, and has a weight or "bob" at its end of upward of two cwt. Its present repertoire consists of four tunes, which will be performed at intervals of three hours, day and night: that is to say, at three o'clock A.M., and at three o'clock P.M. the clock, having struck the hour, will play "Adeste Fideles" twice, with an interval of one bar between the parts. At noon and at midnight it will play the air "Maryland" twice, with two bars interval; at nine o'clock, morning and evening, it will play the "Sicilian Mariner's Hymn"; and at six A.M. and six P.M., "Rousseau's Dream," both airs, as in the former instances, being repeated.

CATCHING FLIES.—Some inventive genius with large perceptive and a laudable desire to relieve suffering humanity from one of our prominent household nuisances, having observed that flies prefer a pendent string to any other object for a perch, has hit upon a plan for accommodating them in a way more agreeable to the housekeeper than to the flies—in other words, has invented a fly-trap on the hanging-string principle, which soon makes sad havoc with the buzzing tribe. Mr. G. B. Morse, 389 Broadway, New York, will supply the "Novelty Fly-Trap" to agents and the trade.

INVENTORS are informed that we have a Patent Office Department connected with our establishment on Broadway, and that we secure patents for inventors in all parts of the civilized world where patents are granted. We have competent agents in London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, etc., and the best facilities everywhere. Let our ingenious Americans continue to cultivate this most important field, and lead the world in invention, mechanism, art, and in general intelligence. We are rapidly placing the Old World under obligations to the New, and in nothing more than in useful invention. Let us keep the lead. Reader, have you no original ideas? Have you no inventive talent? You invent, and we will secure you a patent. It may be very useful, and make you a fortune.

ALL IS WELL.

BY FRANCES LAMARTINE.

THE mighty wood that crowns the hill
Dripped crimson drops the livelong day,
And through the forest deep and chill
The autumn shadows crept away.
Two lovers wandered side by side,
And watched the splendor of the wood;
Two lovers prayed at eventide,
And thanked God that all was good.
A south wind from the summer-land
Wafted through the forest low and long;
The maiden grasped her lover's hand,
And shuddered at the thoughts of wrong.
The bugle, from the distant vale,
Sent up its blast in notes of woe;
The lover murmured, calm and pale,
"My country calls me—I must go."
There, where the mighty forest shade
Swept out the glory of the sun,
Two lovers wept, and, parting, prayed,
"Thy will, O God, not ours, be done!"
A year flew past, a swift-winged year,
And once again the wood sublime
Dripped crimson drops on autumn's bier;
And talked reproachfully of Time.
Two grave-mounds, nestled side by side,
Lay in the shadow of the wood;
Two lovers slept at eventide,
And all that God had done was good.
To-day, all up and down the land,
Are countless hosts of early graves—
In forest deep, on ocean's strand—
But, Heaven rejoice! the old Flag waves.
And though with life's bright crimson flood
Our own fair earth is drenched and stained,
Yet through the flow of heroes' blood,
The Nation's freedom has been gained.
And from the valleys of the skies
Heaven's marshaled hosts look down to-day,
And glory in earth's sacrifice,
For earth's dark curse is washed away.

FIVE CORNERS, N. Y.



QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter. If questions be brief and distinctly stated, we will try to respond in the "next number." Your "BEST THOUGHTS" solicited.

AN ORDER FOR BOOKS, JOURNALS, etc., must be written on a sheet by itself. Questions for this department—TO CORRESPONDENTS—and communications for the Editor, must be written on SEPARATE slips.

SOUTHWARD HO!—A correspondent wishes further information in regard to the Southern States, their present condition, etc. His communication was received too late for reply in this number. We will endeavor in our next to give some useful information on these points. In the mean time we should be glad to hear from those who are now in the South, or who have lately returned from there.

MIRTHFULNESS.—To restrain this faculty, cease to seek occasions for its exercise, and assiduously cultivate a more serious state of mind. Veneration, Firmness, Self-Esteem, Cautiousness, and Secretiveness are all favorable to seriousness, and should be set, with the intellect, as guards over excessive mirthfulness.

SECRETIVENESS.—You may cultivate this organ, as all others, by judiciously exercising it. Set your intellect as a guard over your natural impulsiveness and excessive frankness. Watch yourself. Study diplomacy a little; be guarded and politic; practice strategy.

LARGE EARS.—The quality and configuration as well as the size must be taken into account. Ears that resemble those of the lower animals in shape and in the lack of those delicate convolutions which give beauty to the well-formed human ear, betoken predominant animality and a descent from an uncultivated if not brutal stock.

PERVERSION.—By making yourself acquainted with the legitimate or normal function of each organ, you will be able readily to distinguish the perverted from the natural action.

LAWYER.—Please give the phrenological developments necessary to make a good lawyer. *Ans.* The mental temperament and large Eventuality, Comparison, Causality, Language, Order, and Continuity. We will bear in mind your request in regard to the group of "Great Lawyers."

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—What is your opinion of "Medical Electricity?" Do you think it will benefit persons afflicted with a throat disease? *Ans.* We have no doubt but that electricity may be made a valuable remedial agent in judicious and skillful hands; but there is a great deal of quackery at the present time in which electricity plays a prominent part. We can not tell whether a particular case of throat disease would be benefited by it or not, without a more definite knowledge of the circumstances under which it is manifested.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS.—In case of near-sightedness, will closing the eyelids and placing the fingers upon the eye-ball squarely, and then exert a gentle pressure several times a day improve the sight, or would it injure the eye? *Ans.* We have no experimental knowledge on the subject. As a general rule it is very dangerous to tamper with so delicate an organ as the eye. We should not try it except on the recommendation of some trustworthy physician.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—How to get to West Point.—Cadets for the Military Academy at West Point are appointed on the recommendation of the President or the Member of Congress for the district where the applicant lives. The candidate should have a good English education, and an acquaintance with some of the foreign languages would be well, but is not absolutely necessary. The expenses of the cadets at the academy, such as board and clothing, are paid by Government. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the officials of the Military Academy at West Point.

NO NAME.—A correspondent from McLemoresville, Tenn., writes us a lengthy and important communication, but forgets to give us his name. He will wonder he gets no reply until he sees this. Will he please send us his address?

GOLD—SILVER—OIL.—H. H. We can not advise you as to which would be best for you to invest in. There are seventy-five or more mining companies, and two hundred and thirty oil companies, with offices in New York, and a smaller number in Philadelphia and Boston. But which are best, or which promise to make the best dividends, we don't know. We have not the power of prescience, nor have we consulted the spirits, tried clairvoyance, fortune-tellers, or rologers, or the "man in the moon," consequently we are not posted. Our way of "making money" is by the slow process of earning it.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—A name given to seven very remarkable objects of the ancient world, which have been variously enumerated. The following classification is that most generally received:

1. The Pyramids of Egypt.
2. The Pharos of Alexandria.
3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon.
4. The temple of Diana at Ephesus.
5. The statue of the Olympian Jupiter.
6. The Mausoleum of Artimisia.
7. The Colossus of Rhodes.

We think additions should be made to this list, so as to include some of the wonders of the modern world, and the works of modern times, such as steam-ships, suspension bridges, railways, tunnels, telegraphs, printing-machines, etc., and—well, not to be too modest, say THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

STRABISMUS.—Is there any remedy for cross eyes? I have a friend whose right eye sometimes is turned, at other times it is straight. *Ans.* This occasional turning of one eye which is generally straight is caused by a spasmodic action of the muscles. For permanent strabismus there is a surgical remedy which is sometimes efficacious, but it is more painful than dangerous, and rather uncertain in its results.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.—Where was it? *Ans.* Its exact location we believe is not known, nor do we think it of all necessary that it should be. Each man has his garden of Eden where he might be innocent and happy, but where temptations come; and if not fortified by moral principle, he falls.

FATNESS.—Are not some persons so constituted naturally that do what they may, they will still continue to be lean? *Ans.* Many persons are organized to be slim, wiry, bony, and they never will be fat; but hundreds are scrawny and ill-favored because they use tobacco, strong tea, spice, and other things that pervert and depreciate their physique. Some work too hard, sleep too little, eat improper food, have other improper habits. Some inherit their tendency to leanness from the unhealthy habits of their parents.

LAZINESS.—Is laziness an inherited condition or defect? and is it discoverable by Phrenology and Physiology? *Ans.* Laziness is often the result of organic condition. A person inheriting a temperament with but little nerve and much of the lymphatic element, with a strong digestive system, with a large stomach and moderate lungs, and a narrow base of brain, will be lazy, and thus may be detected. But many pass for being lazy who are simply prostrated in their bodily and nervous forces through illness or wrong relations to life.

THICKNESS OF THE SKULL NOT UNIFORM.—It is said by physiologists that the skull is not in all cases uniform in thickness, how then can you determine the development of the phrenological organs? *Ans.* There is ordinarily no variation in the thickness of skulls which will exceed an eighth of an inch, but there are variations of developments in the different parts of the head amounting to an inch and a half. For instance, one man's head will be an inch and a half broader above the ears, or an inch and a half higher at the crown, or an inch and a half longer fore and aft than another's that may measure the same in other respects. There are portions of every skull which are known to be thinner than other portions, that phrenologists understand and appreciate. The relative thickness of the skull may be known by the anatomy, framework, or bony structure; also by laying the hand on the head anywhere; and when the person speaks, if that part of the skull be very thick, there will be little or no vibration; and if it be thin, there will be more vibration; but any phrenologist of common sense or observation, knowing where the skull is generally thickest and thinnest, and knowing the temperament, will find no insuperable barrier to an approximate accuracy in determining the sizes of the phrenological organs.

VITATIVENESS.—Where is this organ located? I do not see it marked on the diagram on the cover of the JOURNAL. *Ans.* It is located behind the ear forward of Combativeness and below the back part of Destructiveness as seen on that diagram.

CONCENTRATIVENESS.—Is it the function of Concentrativeness or Continuity to give a merely negative faculty, rendering its possessor incapable of changing the activity of one organ for that of another? or is it an active faculty whose office is to rule over the emotions, exerting and suppressing them by its own power? *Ans.* It is an active faculty, giving the disposition to continue, to be permanent and fixed, to do one thing at a time, to be thorough. We have sometimes regarded Continuity as a kind of regulator tending to restrain the impetuosity of the feelings when excited by collateral influences. We do not think the function of Continuity to be exactly equivalent to what theologians have called "the freedom of the will;" it doubtless aids; but the intellectual faculties are the ones that give the power of choice, the estimation as to what is best. Firmness, Conscientiousness, Caution, and many other faculties join with the intellectual in forming decisions. The prodigal son might have known for a long time that his situation was bad, that in his father's house the hired servants were faring better

than he, and as a matter of choice his intellect taught him it would be a great deal better for him to return; but it took Courage, Conscientiousness, Firmness, with humility and perhaps Concentrativeness, to bring him to that point where he said, "I will arise and go to my father." He could have done it before, but enough of the faculties had not been aroused to impel him to an active decision. Phrenologists do not think the will originates in a single faculty any more than *Understanding* belongs to one faculty, or *Memory* to one faculty.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.—What is the cause of absent-mindedness? *Ans.* Preoccupation of the mind is one thing; vacuity, or dreaminess, which tends to give one inattention, is another thing. It may come from preoccupation or from Concentrativeness, and the dreamy state may arise from Ideality, or Spirituality, or Veneration, or Causality.

THE CEREBELLUM.—Is the cerebellum entirely devoted to the sexual passions? *Ans.* It is believed that portions of the cerebellum subserve other purposes, the control of muscular action among others.

WEIGHT.—If weight is a mere muscular sense, why should it be located in the intellectual region? why not in the cerebellum? *Ans.* The faculty of Weight brings man into harmony with the law of gravitation. Our judgment of perpendicularity, and whether a thing is vertical or violates the law of gravitation by being at an angle with the vertical line, is an element of Weight. We regard it as an intellectual faculty, relating us to momentum as well as to gravitation, and has to do with regulating our forces. True, it belongs to the base of the brain—so do all the other perceptive organs—and is an element common to man and the lower animals. It may be called perhaps an instinct, in animals that do not reason. We judge of the weight of objects, as it is said, by the eye, by the estimation of the size, knowing the density of the article in question. When we look at a load of hay, in bulk, and we know it lies loose, we may by experience have learned that hay of a certain measure will weigh a ton; but let a man having formed such a judgment see compressed hay without knowing how solidly the bale is compressed, and he will form a very inaccurate judgment of the weight.

DEPRECIATION OF ORGANS.—A correspondent sends us the history of a case in which certain organs appreciably to the subject became much depressed. A lady who is seventy years of age, with all her faculties vigorous, remembers when a certain portion of her head was much more developed than at present, and the depression has occurred on each side precisely alike, showing that the organs in both hemispheres of the brain had become simultaneously lessened, and being intelligent on Phrenology, she is conscious of a diminution of the power of the faculty involved. The depression is still gradually and perceptibly increasing in depth and the faculty becoming more and more decreased in its manifestations. Such instances are doubtless common, but the subjects of them are not sufficiently discriminating to appreciate the change. The forehead is often said to change, especially Causality becomes larger. Casts of the same head in our collection, taken at different times, show such changes. In the future, the public will make observations on these subjects for themselves. Hitherto Phrenology has been obliged to struggle for its life; it has had few supporters, except those specially engaged in maintaining it. When it has become far more general, and there are a hundred times as many observers as at present, facts, in great numbers, will be brought to light illustrative of its doctrines.

1. WHAT should be the size of a young man's head who is sixteen years of age and weighs 136 lbs.? *Ans.* 21½ to 22 inches. 2. What are large perceptive faculties indicative of? *Ans.* Great perceptive power, or ability to gather knowledge rapidly, and to form ready and correct judgments of things and their qualities.

SECOND MARRIAGE.—A Soldier's Widow.—Is it right to spend one's life mourning for a dead companion? or is it better to select a suitable person and marry again? *Ans.* In the July number we have discussed this subject, and refer to the article in question. We would not try to obstruct natural grief for ruptured ties, but there is a limit to appropriate sorrow, and we think one pays a better

compliment to a first marriage by entering into matrimonial relations a second time after a proper and respectful mourning has elapsed, than by living singly. Inordinate mourning does the living much harm and the dead no good.

WHAT PURSUIT?—Yes, the numbers you send us indicate a superior head. Some intellectual or artistic pursuit would suit her best.

FANNY FERN.—We have not yet been able to induce this lady to permit us to present her to our readers, nor do we feel justified in doing so against her wishes. Should she overcome her natural sensitiveness so far as to accede to our standing request, we shall be most happy to gratify our thousands of readers. With public characters of the masculine gender, we feel perfectly free to publish and "serve them up" when we like, but we may not take the same liberties with ladies.

QUACK PHRENOLOGISTS.—Correspondents in Toronto, Canada, Detroit, Michigan, and other places complain of quack phrenologists who claim to represent this office. We beg to repeat that the persons alluded to have no connection whatever with us. They are bogus. But we would suggest that quack phrenologists are no worse than quack doctors, who feed on the pockets of their victims. Sensible people will discriminate and not accept "sound for sense," nor "self-praise" for real merit.

DEAD LETTERS.—Several letters remain in our office unanswered for want of proper address. A letter to Miss J. W. Bradley, Westville, Conn., of 24th April, is returned to us from the dead letter office with the remark "unknown," which is very singular, as the envelope was addressed by and to Miss B. Is the P. M. at fault? Letter-writers should be particular to place the name of the post-office, county, and State at the head of their letter, and not omit to sign their own name in full at the bottom. Send no "hastily written letters," nor those written in pencil nor in pale ink. Use white paper and black ink. Write—business letters—briefly and plainly, if you would get prompt attention.

ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.—The advertising quacks of the "Howard Association," established by special rogues to fleece "indiscreet young men," charge only \$20 for worthless drugs—not to be obtained except from that concern—with which they entrap their unfortunate victims. Others, in the same city of "Brotherly Love," practice the same game on a different plan; while in New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and other cities, even higher rates are charged—\$50 in some cases—for the same worthless treatment. We repeat, all these advertising medical concerns are only swindling quacks.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Bellefontaine, O. We have no acquaintance with the person referred to. We presume your people judged him correctly.

URANIA.—The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,902 miles; from pole to pole it is 26 miles less; consequently it is not a perfect globe. The revolution of the earth gives to objects at the equator a motion of 1,042 miles an hour; this motion decreases as either pole is approached. If it were possible to reach the exact point known as the pole, a person would have only a spinning motion answering to the point of a spinning-top.

A LARGE "WATERFALL."—What is its physiological sign? Mr. Editor, what is indicated by a very large waterfall? *Ans.* It indicates one of three things, namely, a foolish fashion, a fashionable female, or a large—well, no matter. Seriously, how much further will our sensible (?) women carry this French foolishness? Why pile on the puffs? Why not dress the hair simply and sensibly, leaving out the rats? It is not healthful to keep the nape of the neck over-warm.

MEDICAL ADVICE.—A correspondent from Nashville, Tenn., says: "I have been sick for ten years with hyper trophy of the heart, constant pain and palpitation. I am thirty years of age, and have taken a great deal of medicine without any benefit. I have been knapped on badly by doctors that pretend to cure all. My means are very limited. Please advise what you think is best for me to do." *Ans.* This statement is altogether too indefinite to enable us to give a suitable prescription, nor would it be proper to do so through the JOURNAL. This, like many other cases, requires answer by letter.

CLEAN TEETH.—What is the best means for removing tartar from the teeth, and afterward to prevent its accumulation upon them? *Ans.* 1st. A good honest dentist. 2d. A good tooth-brush, not too soft nor too hard, to be used morning and evening, with just the least fine scented teeth soap, with soft water. Such careful attention to the teeth as cleanly people usually give to their persons, will keep the mouth clean, the breath sweet, and the teeth white and sound. Many persons neglect their teeth till they begin to decay, and *then*, when too late to save them, go to doctoring.

SPIRITUALITY.—1. How can a man's Spirituality be moderate when for the last ten years he has enjoyed the prayer-meeting, Sabbath-school, and public worship more than any public gathering he could attend? *Ans.* Worship in public has often, and perhaps generally, more of veneration and sociality than spirituality in it. We think private prayer and religious meditation have more of spirituality in them than the public and social worship. 2. How can Continuity be small when I never allow any of my irons to burn, though I may have many in the fire, but finish them thoroughly and in order? *Ans.* If you had large Continuity, you would have only a single iron in the fire, and would not incline to have a diversity of care and business. 3. Do you ever, for a liberal compensation, assist persons to a situation for which they are fitted? *Ans.* We aid persons, when we can, to obtain situations without any compensation except that which comes from the consciousness of having done a kindly act, but our duties in our own business are so numerous, that we do not have the means of knowing about vacant places, nor the time to look after the wants of applicants.

TASTE WITHOUT TALENT.—Please give me a reason for my great love of music, when I can neither sing or even whistle, or make music of any kind? *Ans.* There is a faculty for understanding and appreciating music, and one for practicing it, on the same principle that there is a power for meditation and one for expression; a faculty for inventing, another for executing, mechanical work. We know a man who tunes organ pipes as a business; he is a fair organist and a good player on the violin, but his attempts at singing or whistling would scare Guinea hens.

CULTIVATION OF ORGANS.—Can any perceptible change be made in a low and slightly retreating forehead by hard study and mental exercise, and in how long a time? *Ans.* Yes; the time will depend on many conditions. What can make a coarse skin finer, if it can at all? *Ans.* Cleanliness and healthful occupation with mental activity. Which is the better—a predominance of the back-head or of the forehead? *Ans.* Neither is better, but it is less bad to have the forehead larger.

1. In your measurements of the head, do you follow the surface, or do you use an instrument by which you get the direct distance? This was always a query with me. *Ans.* We use caliper and tape measure, but we can determine very accurately by the hands—we are used to it. 2. I know some who believe in Physiognomy, but not in Phrenology. I tell them the former is a part or branch of the latter. Am I right? *Ans.* Yes.

"DREAMER," if you will call at 389 Broadway, we may be able to advise you.

POWDER IN VACUUM.—Is air necessary to the explosion of gunpowder? or, in other words, will powder explode in a perfect vacuum? *Ans.* A perfect vacuum exists only in theory. It is impossible to produce a vacuum so complete as utterly to exclude atmospheric air; but if this could be done, powder would explode in that situation if sufficient heat were applied to decompose the ingredients of which gunpowder is composed, as this would set free a sufficient amount of oxygen to promote combustion. If there were no oxygen in the ingredients composing powder that could thus be set free to aid combustion, powder could not be exploded in vacuum.

WHAT WILL THE CHILDREN BE?—My father was of a dreamy poetical temperament, and my mother was very intellectual. Now is it possible in such a case that they should have children possessed of good common sense? *Ans.* Two children would be likely to inherit good literary talent with a decided tendency to the poetical and imaginative, and not be very practical.

"THE WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN" exhibiting with a menagerie, admission to which is only twenty-five cents, are simply slavering Indian idiots. We think the

"show" ought to be prohibited on physiological if not on moral grounds. It is a ridiculous imposition, which we have exposed at least once a year for some time past; but, like Monsieur Tonson, they "come again."

TUNE—LANGUAGE.—My son, who is now five years of age, can readily distinguish any tune he has ever heard by humming the air, but he *can not* learn to sing the same air himself. He has good Time. In what is he deficient that he can not learn to sound the notes? *Ans.* When his Language becomes more developed, he will, no doubt, be able to sing. He is not deficient in any faculty necessary to enable him to learn and perform music if trained to it.

DON'T KNOW THEM.—The people of Navarre, O., were favored not long ago with a lecture on Phrenology. Among other faculties, the lecturer named the following: Savoritiveness, Experimentiveness, and Credenciveness. Do you recognize such faculties? *Ans.* We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with them—at least not under those names.

THE PULSE.—If 257 million pulsations are the average allotment for human life, will vigorous exercise which quickens the pulse shorten one's life? *Ans.* If your exercise be too vigorous it may, if not, it probably will not. Men wear themselves out by hard work, by violent exercise, and thus consume the vital forces too rapidly.

CLOTHING THE BACK.—Is it necessary for the health of man that his back should be more thickly clothed than other parts, since nature has clothed animals more thickly on the back than elsewhere? *Ans.* Animals that run in the open air, taking the storms as they come, in a rigorous climate, need a thicker covering on the back than elsewhere as a protection against the storms. If you look at a horse you will find that he will stand in the rain all day and his belly will remain dry, the rain dripping from his sides. It may be true that the duck and swan have thicker feathers on the back than on the breast, but we doubt it, since they are adapted to the water from below as well as to the rain from above. But the spine needs to be kept warm enough. If a horse can have a blanket or an India-rubber cloth on his back eight inches wide so as to keep the storm from the spine, he will endure it much better than to have the cold water come where it will chill that great channel of the nervous system. Keep a man's back warm the whole length of the spine, and keep his hands and feet warm, and he will not be likely to suffer much from cold or take cold. On the same principle that the hair or wool of animals is thickest on the back, the bark on the north side of a tree is thicker than that on the other sides in the temperate and cold climates, constituting a shield against the severity of the weather. It is said that northern dogs or foxes that have a thick coat for winter, will have a thin coat of fur or hair if removed to a southern climate where the warmth of a thick coat is not needed.

QUACKS AND IMPOSTORS.—Readers of the JOURNAL continue to write us in relation to the various advertising quack doctors and other impostors who are spreading their filthiness over the country. The only safe rule by which these meanest of men can safely be treated is to "let them alone severely." There is no patent medicine which was ever recommended by this JOURNAL. There are no mesmerizing phrenologists who put both "Professor" and "M.D." to their names recommended by us—they are impostors. We copy the advertisement of one of this sort.

He has been a regular practicing physician, curing diseases for upward of twenty-five years [he is not only not a regular physician but is an ignorant fellow], and has with him a specific treatment for diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Liver, Stomach, Spleen, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nose, Ear, Eye, Skin; also, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Fits, Palsy, Scrofula, and all chronic disorders of both sexes of every name and nature. His treatment is new and peculiar to himself, and has cured a great many cases who had abandoned all hope of recovery. The afflicted are respectfully invited to call and consult him, free of charge.

"Free of charge!" How very benevolent! It is only the old story "of the spider and the fly." Then to think of his "curing" all manner of diseases; such a "cure" as he would make could not be repeated. But we have said enough to put our readers on their guard.

ZIMAPAN.—There is no such word in the English language.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.—It is unfortunately too true, as H. H. says, that there is a vast deal of wrangling,

contention, and bitter animosity among those who profess to be Christians; but we must not be discouraged. The heaven of pure religion is at work and will finally leaven the whole lump. Progress is slow, but the world moves.

DIMPLED CHIN.—An indentation in the center of the chin, according to Redfield, indicates that the sign of *Desire to be Loved*, located on each side of it, is large.

DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTER.—Send a three-cent stamp for "The Mirror of the Mind," and that will answer your query in full.

REFORMING PERVERTED ORGANS.—If an organ becomes perverted, is there any possible way of reforming it again? *Ans.* Yes, quite as readily as the organs of the body may be restored to health. Diseases of long standing and old mental perversions are slow to cure.

You say that a broad back-head and a flat top-head denote Veneration or a high gift of reverence. *Ans.* No, we don't say any such thing. Such a head would rather indicate almost anything else. You must have misread us, or miswritten your statement.

SCROFULA.—Can it be cured? Read, for treatment, the book, "Lugol on Scrofula," price \$1 50. When inherited, it is very difficult to eradicate this disease from the system. Right living, the most temperate habits are necessary to remove it. See our work entitled "Hereditary Descent." The person for whom you inquire is simply a quack.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?—If a man firmly believes what he professes, and acts in accordance with his belief consistently, be he Pagan, Jew, or Mohammedan, does he not stand as good a chance of future reward as the most pious of Christians? *Ans.* In general terms, we answer No. We take it for granted that the Christian system is far in advance of any other in high and refined morality. The precepts of Christ were higher and more pure than any the world had known, consequently belief in and practice of the highest ideal of virtue and goodness will secure to the devotee a more exalted remuneration. He who grubs the earth with poor implements of agriculture, employs poor seed, and uses poor breeds of cattle and horses, is quite as sincere and works even harder than he who conducts his farm according to the highest standards of agricultural knowledge, and uses the best implements and the most approved varieties of seeds, fruits, and stocks. The reward is commensurate to the system as well as according to the industry and sincerity. A man may not starve who does his best with the poorest ideas and worst of systems; but he has an affluence of reward who follows the best methods in the best way. The poorest religion is better than none, and the sincere and earnest Mohammedan is better than the hypocritical or lukewarm Christian. The sincere but misguided heathen man betters his condition vastly by doing his best with the feeble light he has; but he who does his best under the best system of ethics and spirituality must take a rank above the other in an equal degree. See Rom. ii. 14, 15.

CAUTERIZATION.—A young man inquires if we approve this mode of practice for the cure of a weakness brought on by certain indiscretions; to which we reply No, most emphatically.

THE CHRISTIAN TIMES.—It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of this excellent weekly religious journal in our advertising department. It is a handsomely printed quarto, edited with ability; is liberal, reformatory, and progressive, but not radical or ultra, and may be said to represent the Episcopal Church in America. It is one among the very few religious journals that declines to pollute its advertising columns for pay with advertisements which its publishers deem improper. We presume sample numbers, by which to judge the paper, will be sent by the publishers on receipt of ten cents. We have no hesitation in recommending the *Christian Times* as a first-class family journal.

A NEW COFFEE-POT.—The inventor and manufacturer announce, in advertisement, something which will interest the ladies. It is said to be the most economical coffee-pot ever used, and reminds us of the story told of a son of the Emerald Isle, who, when informed that a newly-invented stove would save half the fuel, proposed at once to "take two, and save the whole." This is not claimed for the new coffee-pot; but the maker and vender tell their own story in an advertisement.

General Items.

A NATIONAL MUSEUM VS. A PLAYHOUSE.—What is wanted in New York is a great national museum unconnected with the contaminating catch-penny play-house, or the exhibition of Negro idiots, adipose women, dirty Indians, stilted giants, or imbecile and slavering Aztecs. We want an honest, instructive, dignified, and respectable place, filled with interesting objects in conchology, mineralogy, ethnology, anatomy, statuary, coins, etc.; and a zoological garden, with birds, animals, reptiles, fishes, and insects common to our continent—together with such as may be gathered from all parts of the world. The right place for the garden is in the Central Park, and it should be under the management of the commissioners. The museum should be in the upper part of the city, not far from Madison Square, easy of access, modeled after the British Museum in London, which is, in all respects, the best arranged and the best managed of any in the world.

There will be cheap one-horse concerns, conducted by charlatans, where the fool and his money will be soon parted. But the public want a good thing, free from all nuisances, and will pay for it. There is no necessary connection between a genuine museum and such "trap-trap" as is sometimes coupled with it. Nor has the play of "Punch and Judy" or other "moral dramas" any relationship whatever with science or objects of real interest and instruction. It is high time to separate our museums from play-houses, theaters, and humbugs. What say the public?

BILLY ANDERSON.—We are indebted to Mr. T. H. Borngesser, of St. Joseph, for a photographic likeness of this notorious guerrilla chief of Missouri, taken the day after he was killed by our troops. The head and face are those of the true desperado; but as the picture was received just as we were about going to press, we have no room to give an analysis of his character at this time. We tender Mr. Borngesser our thanks for remembering us and the science of Phrenology in the matter, and hope his example will be followed by others.

REBUILDING THE TOWER.—Hartford, Conn., city of the Charter Oak, is one of the most pleasant, as it is one of the richest towns in New England. Its citizens will compare favorably in intelligence, enterprise, and thrift with those of any in America. But why don't they rebuild the tower? The rough rock—in blocks of suitable size—is on the spot; Nature furnishes the materials, and a few dollars subscribed by each of the rich men of Hartford would be sufficient to put up a splendid tower, which would attract thousands annually. Make it fire-proof. But why not make it a State Monument to the memory of the Connecticut soldiers who have fallen in battle during the great rebellion? Make it a museum, with trophies; and State minerals, marbles, woods, etc. In this case each son of Connecticut would cheerfully contribute. Mr. Batterson, the artist, will contribute a suitable design, and others what they like. There is not a more sightly, not a more beautiful or magnificent point in the State! Then what a charming drive from Hartford! It is not too far—about 10 miles—through a rich farming and fruit-growing country, over good roads, with ever varying scenery of the most interesting description. We, in New York, have our artificial Central Park; they of Boston have their "Common," but the citizens of Hartford have Talcott's Mountain, from the summit of which, views cover half the State, including the Farmington and Connecticut River valleys, may be had.

ENCOURAGING.—When writing us, a subscriber adds this: "P. S." The war is now over, our toils and perils have ceased, and we must now cope with a world of temptations, and we must have the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to direct us. No soldier who has been away from the social circle so long, ought to, or can well do without it. Many inquire what has Phrenology done for me? The present commander, adjutant, quartermaster, sergeant-major, quartermaster sergeant, and commissary sergeant are all subscribers to the A. P. JOURNAL, and careful readers of all works from your house. Has Phrenology done anything for them? Would they part with the knowledge they have derived from it for ten times its cost? You know the answer of each.

Let us never be without the JOURNAL and a library of your works.

[We believe a knowledge of the truths we teach would even make better soldiers, and so say the men. They acquire self-respect, self-control, and trust in God, by the study of Phrenology.]

SOUTHERN REFUGEES.—If there is any one class of persons who, more than another, need sympathy, charity, and a helping hand, it is our Southern soldiers. When fighting against the Government by orders of their bogus Governors, they were our enemies; but now that they have surrendered, laid down their arms, and returned to their allegiance, they are our countrymen. But look at their condition! compare it with that of the Union soldier. The soldier of the South was conscripted, forced into service, poorly fed, badly clad, and paid with only "false promises." A hundred dollars of his confederate money will not buy "a row of pins." He is homeless, destitute, and in rags. How is it with our Northern soldiers? All have good money in their pockets, good clothes on their persons, with extra suits, plenty to eat, and a better home than they left. He is even a richer man than before. He asks not for sympathy nor for aid. He is "all right" and self-supporting. But look again at our poor, fallen, stripped, helpless, and down-trodden fellow-countrymen—our Southern soldiers! May God have mercy on them!

A SHORT CUT TO FAME AND FORTUNE.—If we accept for truth all the statements of interested parties in regard to the commercial institutions, business colleges, etc., we should probably be led to believe in "a royal road to learning." Each establishment offers special inducements, and the promises are certainly most encouraging. In our present number we give the advertisement of Mr. BURNHAM, under the head of "GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful Connecticut River Valley, at Springfield, Massachusetts." Of this institution the Springfield Republican says:

"It was a lucky thought of Mr. Burnham's to hit upon Springfield as the location for the American Business College. A more favorable place for such an institution can not be found. A gem in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut and in the heart of New England, combining in a rare degree the scenery and enjoyments of the country with the advantages of the city, and possessing railroad communications which are unsurpassed, it is just the point for an institution of this kind to make a healthy and rapid growth and attain a permanent success and a really national character. And this is what Mr. Burnham is making it to do. When this college was opened, its pupils very naturally numbered only residents of this city and towns in this vicinity, but they are already coming not only from all New England, but from New York, Pennsylvania, and even more distant States. That these pupils consult their best interest in thus doing, that the institution can without assumption claim to be worthy the name American, and that it offers advantages to students which are not surpassed, if they are equaled, by those of any similar institution in the country, can be proved to any one disposed to make the investigation. * * *

"The vital fault of many commercial colleges is, that their instruction is sadly imperfect and superficial: and in consequence of this they have no public examinations either when graduating their pupils or at any other time. The A. B. College, on the other hand, courts the most rigid investigation."

Among the teachers are Messrs. E. W. Harvey, E. Moore, Jr., J. S. Preston, Gideon Wells, M. P. Knowlton, G. P. Geer, J. D. Safford, and others. Nor is the school intended for men only. Young ladies are also admitted on favorable terms. Read the advertisement, then send for circulars, and judge for yourselves.

Marriages.

CONE—BARTHOLOMEW.—In Vienna, on Thursday evening, July 20th, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Excel, Mr. W. O. K. Cone, of Lawrence, Kansas (formerly of Delaware, Ohio), and Miss Nellie A. Bartholomew, of Vienna, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

[We wish the happy pair all the enjoyment they may reasonably hope for. Being patrons of Phrenology, they will be all the better qualified to so steer their course through life as to avoid the causes of discord, and to make their path pleasant and peaceful.]

BENNETT—BUTT.—In Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, July 6th, in Christ's Church, Mr. Nathan J. Bennett, of New Haven, Conn., to Miss Martha H. Butt, of Norfolk, Va., by Rev. N. Okeson.

[Our readers will recall the interesting sketch we gave in our April number of this remarkable lady, and we are most favorably impressed with the appearance of the gentleman who has won this Virginia prize. May the States of Connecticut and Virginia join hearts and hands as these young lovers have done, and may all dwell together in the happiest union.

Publishers' Department.

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND READERS.—Among the numerous articles (some of them in type) awaiting a place in our crowded columns, are—"Serving God," by Rev. Francis Collier; "In Trouble;" "Faces at the Window" (poetry), by Emily Pierpoint Lesdernier; "Something about Words;" "Philosophy of Phonography;" "Queen Hesterse" (poetry); "The Nose," by J. W. Moss; "To My Ideal" (poetry); "How to Win Love;" "The Origin of Coal," and "The New Philosophy," by Chas. E. Townsend; "Can't Thou be Dead?" (poetry); "Moral Philosophy," by John Dunn; "Lines in an Album" (poetry); "Our New Carpet;" "The Two Pictures," by L. E. L.; "Sir Matthew Hale;" "Stanzas for Music;" and "Changed" (poetry), by Rev. H. G. Perry, A.M.

A REMINDER.—Looking forward, anticipating the wants of our readers, we have got up, thus early in the season, the "Phrenological and Physiological Annual for 1866." It is just the thing to place on every desk, in every counting-room, in every library and reading-room, and on the center-table of every dwelling. It is small, only 48 pages, full of illustrations, and as cheap as it is useful and interesting. Single copies prepaid by post, 12 cents; by the dozen, \$1 20; by the hundred, \$8. When not prepaid, or when sent by express, they are sold at \$1 a dozen, and at \$8 per hundred. Will our friends see that a copy shall be placed within the reach of everybody? When seen it will be read, and when read it will be remembered. We hope to distribute half a million.

INCOG.—A correspondent sends us an article on "Love and Lovers," in which he takes exception to some of Mrs. George Washington Wyllys' teaching on that subject. When she shall have finished her series of articles, he may find that he has been too hasty in drawing conclusions. If not, we shall be disposed then to give him a hearing.

In our next number we shall commence the publication of an interesting document under the title of—

NOTES ON BEAUTY, VIGOR, AND DEVELOPMENT; or, How to Acquire Plumpness of Form, Solidity of Muscle, Strength of Limb, and Clearness and Beauty of Complexion, by a Course of Exercise, Diet, and Bathing; with a Series of Improved Exercises for the Dumb-bells and Chest Expander. By WILLIAM MILO, London. Slightly altered, with Notes and Illustrations, by HANDSOME CHARLES, The Magnet.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE.—Works on these great foundation interests are advertised in our present number. Such books as Chemical Field Lectures, Cottage Residences, Country Houses, A Home for All, Landscape Gardening, Gray's Botany, The Horticulturist, and The North American Sylva deserve a place in the best library. Look at the list.

POSTAGE OF THE JOURNAL PREPAID.—Subscribers can prepay their postage on the JOURNAL at the office where they receive it. Twelve cents will pay it for a year.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.—We continue to send these pens prepaid by post on receipt of price.

MAGNETIC MACHINES.—We fill orders for both Smith's and Kidd's. Prices, \$18 to \$20.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—All works published in Europe or America may be ordered through this office at publishers' prices. We import books from Europe by every steamer.

ENOUGH TO MAKE A BOOK.—A single number of the A. P. J. contains enough matter—were it set in ordinary sized type—to make a book of 250 pages 12mo., and all for 20 cents! This, counting the cost for illustrations, makes it very cheap reading.

AGENTS WANTED.—We can make it "pleasant and profitable" for young men to engage in the sale of our books. Address this office, with stamp, for catalogues and particulars.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES IN THE BEAUTIFUL Connecticut River Valley.

BURNHAM'S

American Business College,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

An institution designed to prepare Young Men and Women for Business Pursuits.
LOUIS W. BURNHAM... President.

By far the Largest, most Complete, and Thorough Institution of the kind in New England, and the only legitimate Business College where Young Men receive a Thorough Training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits.

A Business Education alike Important to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, and the Business Man.

A Model and Comprehensive Course of Practical Training, Great Improvement in the Manner and Method of Instruction.

SPLENDID FACILITIES IN

BOOK-KEEPING, MERCANTILE LAW, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, CORRESPONDENCE, TELEGRAPHY, ACTUAL BUSINESS, PHONOGRAPHY, AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

School Room and Counting Room united upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. Theoretical Department and Department of Actual Business connected by Telegraphic and Post Office Communication. Two Banking Houses with Bank Bills, Checks, Drafts, Certificates of Deposits, and all the *modus operandi* of the Banking Business. Elegantly fitted up with

Merchants' Emporium and Trade Union; General and National Banking Offices; Auction Commission and Forwarding; Post, Telegraph, and Express Offices; Insurance, Exchange, and Collection; Custom House, Manufacturing, Railroad; Steamboat and General Freight Offices, etc.

The Student Buys, Sells, Barter, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, etc., the same as in Actual Business.

Ladies and Gentlemen can commence at any time, receive Individual Instruction, and complete the Course at pleasure, there being no class system to impede their progress. Young Men in pursuit of a Business Education should examine into the merits of the

American Business College.

It is first class in all of its appointments. Each department is under the special charge of First Class Teachers—the whole under the immediate superintendence of the President. Its graduates are skillful and finished accountants, who secure the most lucrative situations.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of Prof. I. S. Preston, one of the best business and ornamental Penmen and Teachers on the continent. Send stamps for specimens.

RETURNED AND DISABLED SOLDIERS will find in a sound Business Education the surest and best means of gaining a livelihood. Liberal deductions will always be made to Soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.

NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.—No particular degree of advancement is required. Any industrious person can enter this College with an absolute certainty of success.

SEND US NAMES.—To persons who will send us, plainly written, the names and P. O. address of forty or fifty young men likely to be interested in obtaining a business education, we will forward our COLLEGE REVIEW and "How to do Business," a manual of practical affairs and guide to success in life. Our premium is liberal. Send us only one name from a family, and not over a dozen from one village or small town.

PARTICULARS—HOW OBTAINED.—Circulars, Papers, etc., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing

LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

Loyal and Patriotic—For the Church, and for the Union.

THE METHODIST:

An Advocate of Lay Representation.

A LARGE EIGHT-PAGE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

This Journal, now in its sixth year, has gained a reputation second to that of no religious periodical published.

THE METHODIST is the Christian *people's* paper—independent, conciliatory, fraternal, and enterprising. It stands forth the fearless advocate of Lay Representation in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its chief aims are to spread the principles of Methodism, and to cultivate brotherly love and unity among all Christian churches. It will be edited, as heretofore, by

Rev. George R. Crooks, D.D.,

who has associated with him the following corps of editorial contributors:

REV. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D.D.,
REV. ABEL STEVENS, D.D.,
REV. B. H. NADAL, D.D.,

REV. H. B. RIDGAWAY,
PROF. A. J. SCHEM,
REV. JOHN F. CHAPLAIN.

Other experienced writers contribute statedly to the various special departments. Their united ability makes this one of the most original, thorough, complete, and comprehensive religious periodicals of the age.

In typographical appearance THE METHODIST has no superior, being printed on good paper, with the best of ink, from the clearest of type, on one of the costliest of presses. It is pagged and indexed, for filing and binding—a single volume making a little library of itself.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of an editor who makes that one thing a specialty; so that the reader of THE METHODIST gets the latest, most carefully arranged, and reliable account of the current events of these wonderful times in which we live.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT alone has attracted more attention from teachers and the friends of youth than most of the exclusively juvenile periodicals extant.

THE FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, and AGRICULTURAL COLUMNS are crowded with invaluable information for business-men, mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers, and are brought up every week to the very hour of going to press.

Altogether, as a religious and literary weekly newspaper, THE METHODIST has been pronounced, by disinterested judges, to be without a superior in point of talent, beauty, and punctuality. Its visits to any household will pay back its price, to every careful reader, a hundred-fold.

TERMS—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Year, in advance. Postage prepaid at the post-office where received, Twenty Cents per year. Twenty Cents must be added by Canada subscribers to prepay postage.

Any one sending FOUR SUBSCRIBERS and TEN DOLLARS will have a copy free.

Address,

THE METHODIST,

No. 114 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Specimen copies sent free.

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INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA,

AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF

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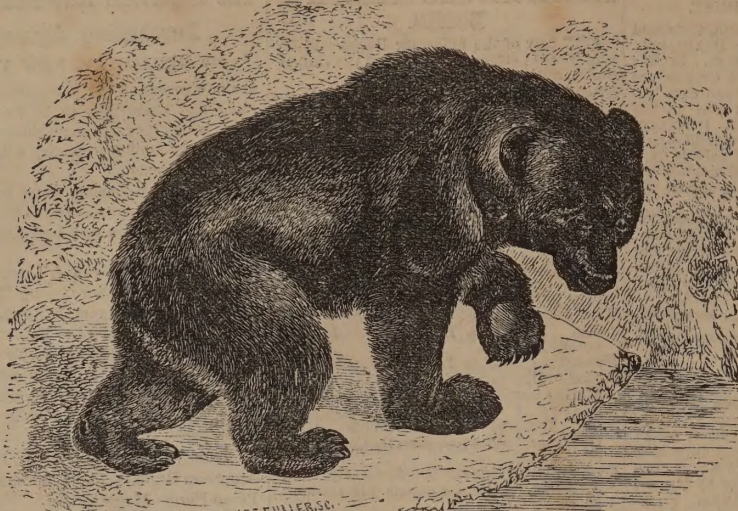
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The hunting of bears with firearms, besides being objectionable on account of injury to the fur, is often dangerous business. They are very tenacious of life, and very bold and ferocious when wounded. A bear shot by Capt. Clark's party in the Rocky Mountain region, survived twenty minutes and swam half a mile after receiving ten balls in his body, four of which passed through his lungs, and two through his heart! Records of bear-hunting are full of perilous adventures, and those who engage in open battle with the great grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains, rarely escape without loss of life or limb. But steel traps of the right size, and properly managed, subdue these monsters with greater certainty than firearms, and without danger to the hunter.

In trapping for bears, a place should be selected where three sides of an inclosure can be secured against the entrance of the animal and one side left open. The experienced hunter usually

chooses a spot where one log has fallen across another, making a pen in this shape . The bait is placed at the inner angle, and the trap at the entrance in such a situation that the bear has to pass over it to get at the bait. The trap should be covered with moss or leaves. Some think it best to put a small stick under the pan, strong enough to prevent the smaller animals, such as the raccoon and skunk, from springing the trap, but not so stiff as to support the heavy foot of the bear. The chain of the trap should be fastened to a clog. The weight of the clog for a black bear should be thirty pounds; for a grizzly bear, eighty pounds. The chain should not be more than eighteen inches in length, as the habit of the bear, when caught, is to attempt to dash the trap in pieces against trees, logs, or rocks; and with a short chain fastened to a heavy clog, he is unable to do this. The bait should be meat, and the bear should be invited to the feast by the smell of honey or honeycomb, burnt on heated stones near the trap. Bears seem to entertain no suspicion of a trap, and enter it as readily as a hog or an ox.

COSMOGONY.

We print elsewhere an article on "The Immediate Polar Regions," in which the theory of a tubular globe is advocated and evidence brought forward to substantiate the writer's views. Of the weight of that evidence the reader must judge for himself. Our purpose here is simply to introduce another theory of the earth's construction which, though differing widely in other respects from that of "B. F. F." also involves polar openings. We find the new theory in a pamphlet from the pen of John Merrill, of North Dorchester, N. H. We have room for merely an imperfect outline.

A WORLD WITHIN A WORLD.

Here is Mr. Merrill's world (a shell itself) in a nutshell:

"That there are yet undiscovered continents teeming with animal and vegetable life, the inhabitants of which may enjoy all the advantages that we enjoy, seems to me more than probable. The evidence is abundant and clear that this earth is not a solid sphere, but a hollow world, more flattened at the extremities than is usually admitted; that it is open at the northern and southern extremities, admitting heat, light, air, and space inside; that there are continents and oceans

within as habitable and navigable as those on the outside.

The ocean has been sounded in some one hundred places, and found to be about four miles deep. In some places, as in the Gulf Stream, and in some salt as well as fresh water lakes, it has been found impossible to find a bottom at all. Now we will suppose there are four miles of ocean and then four miles of earth to air inside, the continents and oceans on the inside and on the outside being opposite each other. This will give us a distance of eight miles from air outside to air inside."

THE GATEWAY TO THE INNER WORLD.

The rounding-off point where the inner seas unite with those of our outer world, Mr. Merrill thinks is about 70 degrees north latitude. South of this, the arctic navigators have found the greatest degree of cold. North of 70 degrees the temperature rises, and soon the open polar sea is discovered, with birds flying from the north toward the south. At 70 degrees, too, the tides cease to flow northward, having apparently completed their circuit. That the rounding point is near 70 degrees is shown again by the compass. Kane tells us on page 282 of his first volume on his second expedition, that Morton's party, when beset with icebergs dangerous to pass, would sometimes attempt to find new routes. "This," he says, "was a tedious and dangerous alternative, as the compass, their only guide, confused them by its variation." We have also the evidence of Barrows, that when at latitude 77 degrees the compass became useless; and at a point still farther north the needle turned directly round toward the south. Parry, and also Sontag, both testify to the same unaccountable fact.

THE INNER WORLD REACHED.

Had these navigators really reached the pole and begun to descend upon the opposite side? So Mr. Merrill, if we rightly understand him, would have us infer. He says:

"We must yet wait for an explanation of so unnatural a result if our theory be not correct. But on our reasoning it is at once simple and natural; the earth being a hollow sphere with air within pressing to the center in every position; the air itself supported by the element of space, having its connection with inside air at the northern and southern extremities; the inside earth being formed of oceans and continents the same as the outside; there will then be the same northern and southern magnetic attraction on the inside as on the outside. Here we have two equal opposing influences approaching each other, and it is evident at their place of meeting they will neutralize each other."

Those who may be curious to see the facts and reasoning by means of which our cosmogonist seeks to support his novel theory, and also his explanation of earthquakes, volcanoes, ocean currents, etc., should read his pamphlet.

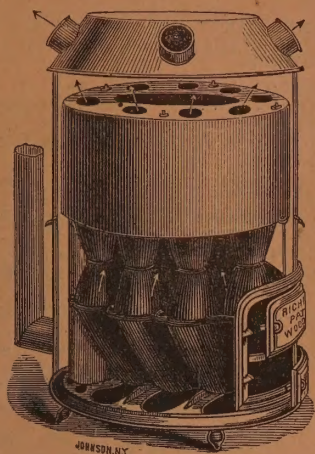
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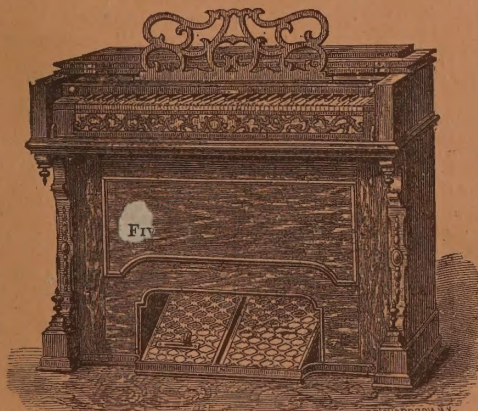
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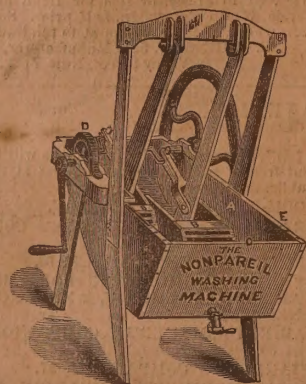
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